THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869. Volume Twelve—Number 29.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Blind Tom is out West.

A reign of terror exists in Norfolk county, Va.

"Mysterious murders" are all the go in New York.

The New York *Sun* calls Weston the "human velocipede."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* building was on fire a few minutes Friday.

A new story by Charles Reade will appear in the *Cornhill* in March.

Hubbard & Co.'s banking house at Paoli, Kansas, was robbed of $15,000 last Friday.

No man, woman or child has acquired a good education who has not learned to say "No!"

The income of St. Mary parish, La., from the sugar crop, will be something over $1,000,000.

Navigation is still open at Chicago, propellers leaving for Milwaukee and other Northern ports.

Dahlgren says the Rodman guns are worthless, and Rodman says the Dahlgren guns are worthless.

The revenue returns reveal the astonishing fact that only $15,000,000 a year are used in Wall street.

Four negroes, and one white man, body-snatchers, have suffered hanging at the hands of a mob, at Kingston, North Carolina.

A bill has been introduced in the Michigan Senate designed to prevent hereafter the imprisonment of innocent witnesses in that State.

Investigation show that journeymen bakers in New York, work on an average sixteen hours a day for from seven to twelve dollars per week.

Boston has presented her candidate for a Cabinet office in the person of the Hon. A. H. Rice, who is expected to take charge of the War Department.

A seal was shot in the Thames river at Uncasville, Connecticut, last week. It measured five feet in length, and weighed about two hundred pounds.

Mr. Cowles, of the Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, has patented an "improved velocipede," and proposes to open a manufactory of them in that city.

Near Camden, S. C., a few days ago, a colored nurse threw a white infant, fifteen months old, into the fire and burnt it to death.

Hearth and Home attempted to secure Bonner for a contributer, but Bonner says he is engaged to write exclusively for the *Ledger*.

An economical New Hampshire Benedict curtailed his yearly household expenses $200 by letting his wife see him kiss the servant girl.

At a recent ball in Albany, N. Y., $56,000 worth of jewelry was exhibited by the fair ones, while several delicate forms were encased in $800 shawls.

William J. Florence has become a member of the house of Jones, Tooker & Co., and will soon retire from the stage. His health has been poor of late.

A student of the Assyrian tablets in the British museum places the date of Abraham at 2,200 years before Christ, nearly 400 years earlier than Fisher's chronology.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railway has organized a surgical board for use in case of collisions, etc. It is to be hoped the corporation will not work them too hard.

The story about a house blowing down at Mount Auburn, near Cincinnati, and crushing a child to death, is pronounced a hoax by the *Chronicle*.

Several Indian chiefs, representing the Kiowas, Sac and Fox tribes, have arrived at Washington to treat for the sale of certain lands which the government is desirous of purchasing.

Colonel John O'Dowd, an old citizen and local politician, died in Cincinnati Saturday. He was in the Federal service during a portion of the war, but resigned when the negro question was sprung.

Larkin G. Mead, the Vermont sculptor, has married an Italian lady with large black eyes and a fair complexion. She has a very queenly manner, and is much taller than her husband. She is just beginning to talk English.

A didatic dissertation in *Packhard's Monthly* alleges that "Young men are responsible for the dress and deportment of young women." Quiggins says he'd rather not be responsible for more than one woman's dresses, in these times.

Queen Victoria, it is expected, will break the silence she has maintained since the death of Prince Albert, by delivering the speech on the throne on the reassembling of Parliament, on February 16.

The *White Fawn*, having a great many legs, runs well in Columbus, Ga.

Gerard C. Quick, a circus proprietor, recently deceased, in Philadelphia, left $200,000, all in cash, which is to be divided between his brother and about twenty nieces and nephews.

Judge Dixon has consented to become a candidate for re-election as Chief Justice of Wisconsin, in accordance with a request from Radical members of the Legislature. As no other candidate is mentioned, it is supposed he will be chosen without opposition.

Superintendent Johnson publishes a card, in which he says the reported outrages by Ku-Klux in taking possession of a train at Barnett, on the Georgia Railroad, on the night of January 17th, as published in the Washington *Chronicle* and Philadelphia *Press*, are base fabrications, no such occurrence having taken place.

Letter from Colonel John S. Kerr upon the Political Situation.

MEMPHIS, TENN. Dec. 4, 1868.

George Taylor, Esq., Mason's Depot, Tipton County, Tennessee.

MY VENERABLE FRIEND: In complying with a promise to write you fully my views in reference to the "political situation," I trust no apology, either to yourself or to the thinking public is required at this important and critical juncture of the country's history, when every good citizen feels the utmost solicitude for the future of the State and nation, and naturally seeks to compare his own with his neighbors opinions, for thus addressing you through the press, thereby enabling me at once to reply to the same enquiries coming from numerous other friends since the late Presidential election. I deem it peculiarly appropriate that this, which is to be simply a plain, common sense, practical presentation of personal opinions without the slightest attempt at literary excellence or pretention to originality of thought, should be addressed to one who, like yourself, has for so long a time been prominently and so favorably known in connection with many of the great public enterprises of our section and State, and so largely concerned in the landed and labor interests of the South—thus, in some sort, redeeming from obscurity what might otherwise be passed over in neglect. And should any suggestion here offered be instrumental through its connection with your familiar name, in awakening a truer, healthier and more practical tone socially and politically among our people; a greater liberality upon the part of those in power, and a larger confidence and more catholic spirit all around, I shall feel that my object has been accomplished, and the little labor this letter may cost me very fully rewarded—first,

THE LATE ELECTIONS—THE GOOD CONDUCT OF THE SOUTH, AND HER MALIGNERS.

We have recently passed through a political campaign characterized by great energy, and in many parts of the country great bitterness; and yet in the South, especially in our own State, a marriage ceremony could hardly have been more orderly, peaceful and law-observing, and that, too, with nearly a hundred thousand representatives of the wealth and intelligence of the State debarred from the ballot-box, and their places taken by their own late slaves and strangers. The proof thus established puts a quietus forever upon the slanderous charges against us, and stands the most irrefutable vindication of the good citizenship and peace loving disposition of Tennesseeans possible to constitute; and that in spite of the most criminal efforts of our enemies to misrepresent and in every way possible wrong us, conspicuous among them is that most wholesale calumny recently put forth in an official report by the commanding General of the Military Department including Tennessee, and which is so utterly without the slightest shadow of a pretext in fact, and is so manifestly a mere high-wrought sketch of a lively and unscrupulous fancy, that our people in the generous charity of their nature utterly repudiate the idea of its being an emination from the very distinguished officer whose name is signed to it, believing it, in fact, to be the invention of wicked brains gotten up during a heated political compaign, manifestly for party purposes by irresponsible, bad men, who have their private piques to gratify against a noble people whom they can in no more effectual way injure, and that General Thomas will repudiate the whole entire vile and slanderous trash, and probably punish the subaltern malignant who got it up, perhaps, without submitting it for the General's approval, thus bringing his famous name into most questionable and unexplainable "bad eminence," to I say nothing of the continuous dirty stream of abuse and misrepresentation daily and weekly thrown off by the few Radical newspapers established in different divisions of the State—not to advocate the interest of, and defend the people against all unjust attacks, among whom they have come to live, and the section and State of their adoption, where they should be willing to labor to uphold and sustain every local interest, both personal and material, in preference to those of any other community, or else leave it and not pretend to be a citizen there, but apparently with the sole mission of mischief by stirring up and fostering the direst spirit of bitterness, confusion and strife, arraying one race against another by inventing all sorts of stories of disloyalty and violence when nothing of the sort has occurred, and by overstating with graphic description every little disturbance of whatsoever nature, and deprecated however much by every good citizen, and always falsely charging them to a spirit of lawlessness and a disposition on the part of the Southern whites to oppress and murder Union men, thus driving away hundreds and thousands who might imigrate here from the North and from Europe, except for such nefarious falsehoods gotten up by these fellows, it would seem, to keep others away, that they may enjoy a monopoly of the loaves and fishes of office which have unfortunately found their way into their unworthy hands by reason of the disjointed times, and which they do more to keep up than any other class—effecting one good, however, with all their mischief—that of standing [illegible] of such as think each tion to the m[illegible] statements of a persecuting spirit, as they allege against all Northern or Union people; they themselves by their entire immunity from harm, proving that it is scarcely possible to say or do anything which will drive our people to acts of violence toward Union men, no matter how provoking, abusive and insulting! And to-day not a murmur of discontent with the result of the election can be heard throughout this broad land, notwithstanding the deep wrong done so many thousands of the truest men and best citizens of the South. White and black are bent on peace, and bad men and irresponsible adventurers cannot force us to act otherwise. We are tired of *strife and will not have it longer*. All *hope* of that upon the part of bad, and *fear* of it upon the part of good men may as well at once cease and we trust forever. Peace, quiet and goodfellowship is what the people want and will have, and prosperity will very soon follow.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

Entering the campaign with zeal and energy, giving my time and what of talent and money I had in a vain effort for the success of the representatives of the Democracy, and never abandoning the contest until the poles were declared closed; and desiring as much as any man could do the defeat of our adversaries, yet, now that the conflict is ended, and the smoke of battle rises and floats away, permitting a calm and accurate survey of the field, there is to be perceived, I must confess, not a few most potent reasons why, whilst deprecating deeply the continuation of the Radical party in power, in my opinion, we of the South should not feel half so bad as we thought we should upon General Grant's election.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Towering, as Governor Seymour confessedly does above his compeers in statesmanship, with great powers of intellect and a learning and experience unsurpassed, a personal integrity and an unselfish, patriotic devotion to the best good of the republic, which not the meanest malignancy of partizan hate would dare assail, it is more than doubtful whether he could serve the country to signal advantage as President in these "rough, tumble and clinch" times with an overwhelming Congressional majority, a judiciary and an almost unanimous array of State governments making ceaseless war upon him, and in no particular givnig aid and encouragement to any scheme of his administration for the public relief. President Johnson has undoubtedly striven for years to inaugurate a policy which would extricate the country from its troubles and misfortunes, with what success our present prostrate and helpless condition too sadly illustrates. Could Governor Seymour achieve a greater success with the same "millstone" hanged about his official neck?

Indeed, under all the circumstances, I doubt if Governor Seymour himself, in his great wisdom and unselfish love of country, does not approve the result as probably best, after all, for the entire country.

In my next I shall have something to say of why the South favored the Democracy in the late election, and also the probable complexion of President Grant's administration.

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant. JOHN S. KERR.

THE FRANCHISE.

Interesting Debate in the Tennessee House of Representatives on the Franchise Extension.

Narrow-Minded, Bigoted Views of Extreme Radicals—A Fanatic Properly Answered.

We extract from Saturday's proceedings of the House:

House bill for amending the Constitution so as to compel negroes to pay poll tax, which was the special order, was taken up on third reading.

Mr. Puckett offered the following amendment:

Be it further enacted, That upon the recommendation of three unconditional loyal men in any county in the State, making oath before any Circuit Judge presiding in the county wherein the application may be made, that there are any persons in said county who are now disqualified from voting under the franchise law, and who are known to be loyal to the government of the United States and the State of Tennessee, and further believe that such persons can be safely intrusted with the elective franchise; then upon such person or persons making application by petition to become enfranchised, signed by such person and verified by the affidavits of said three loyal men, it shall be the duty of said Judge to issue to such person or persons certificates to vote at all elections in the County, District and State the same as Commissioners of Registration are now authorized to issue, and the same petition and affidavits shall be made a matter of record by being spread upon the minutes of the court, including a copy of the certificate to vote, and for which services the clerk of the court shall be allowed a reasonable fee, at the discretion of the court, which fee shall be paid by the petitioner.

Mr. Agee was the first to speak on the question. He was opposed to enfranchisement of cutthroats and Ku-Klux as much as any man on the floor; but, while he would never vote to enfranchise such outlaws, he was in favor of the means which Governor Brownlow had recommended—that is, he was for doing justice in the safest and most practicable way, so as to reach that class which the Governor had referred to in his message.

Mr. White said the loyal people of East Tennessee would prefer to have the disfranchisement of rebels *perpetual* than to change it now. They would rather disfranchise a few more rebels than now admit them to the ballot-box.

Mr. Ines remonstrated against longer applying the unjust and oppressive policy of taxation without representation. The right of suffrage was an inherent, not a political right. What authority had they to sit there and legislate away the rights of the people of Tennessee? They knew how the Franchise law had been worked in the interest of cliques and parties by corrupt and infamous Commissioners of Registration.

Mr. Canon (Radical) strongly urged the franchise extension. He characterized those would-be Republicans of the House who were opposed to this measure as no Republicans at all, for the grand fundamental principle of the Republican party is—suffrage to all. He sharply assailed Mr. White, of Greene, for that gentleman's bigoted and intolerant course, a line of policy which, if pursued, would damn any party. It didn't become such men as this White, who never shouldered a musket or heard the whistle of a bullet, to sneer at and denounce as deserters men who had, through the whole war, fought for the Union, and gave their best days to building up the Republican party.

Mr. Cann continued that he heartily favored the amendment, for as long as the great mass of the population were disfranchised, peace could not be established in Tennessee. The very existence, too, of the Republican party in Tennessee, depends upon extending suffrage to the disfranchised, for as sure as this measure is not carried out, a Democrat will be the next Governor of Tennessee. The very refusal of this body to act in accordance with the time-honored principles of the Republican party, will so disorganize the party in this State that it will surely be defeated in the next election; for there is nothing more certain than that the Republicans of Middle and West Tennessee are now in favor of rebel enfranchisement. He hoped in the interest of the great party he represented, and in the interest of human progress and freedom, that the House would adopt the amendment.

Mr. Hacker opposed the amendment, contending that the rebels of the State did not deserve to be enfranchised, and that the interest of the State Government demanded it should be kept in loyal (Radical) hands.

Mr. Roach followed in a speech strongly urging the adoption of the amendment. He severely censured the animus of Mr. Hacker's remarks, calculated as they were to receive the worst animosities engendered by the war. It was not by such bitter and intolerent remarks as these that peace and good feeling was to be established in Tennessee. What is to be gained by continually bringing up and talking of the hardships and trials of the war? What good purpose was to be bestowed by perpetually opening these old sores. Let the dead past bury its dead. The war is over; we have either got to live as friends or enemies. Is it not the part of good statesmanship to look to the future—to build up the waste places of the State, and promote good feeling among those who ought to be friends. He thought there were none present who would not be willing to see suffrage extended to some one or more of his neighbors.

[Here Mr. White, of Greene, responded there was not a rebel in his county whose enfranchisement he was not opposed to, and that his doctrine, in brief, was that a rebel should never under any circumstances be allowed to vote.]

Mr. Roach continued, that the man who votes against this amendment advertises himself to the world that there is no mercy or relenting in his nature. Men who will insist in stubbornly refusing to extend any mercy to their disfranchised neighbors, have no claim to be called Republicans. The Speaker here quoted from a speech of Carl Schurz, the newly elected Missouri Senator, warmly pleading for extending suffrage to those who are now loyal. This is all that the present amendment proposes, and it is in fact what Governor Brownlow recently recommended. The man who votes against this measure says to all mankind, in language that cannot be mistaken, that he don't want rebels to become loyal, and that he does wish strife, lawlessness and ill-feeling to continue. This will be the meaning of their vote, disguise it as they may, and the day is not far distant when they will hang their heads in shame for pursuing this intolerant and vindictive policy.

Mr. Shepherd moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Baker, Bowles, Cary, Cagle, Cordell, Dame, Doughty, Dowdy Dyer, Faulkner, Gilmer, Grayson, Hale, Hodges, Hammer, Hacker, Inman, of Cocke, Inman of Knox and Sevier, Jordan, Medin, Myers, Murray, McNair, Mynatt, Poston, Porter, Prestwood, Pitts, Reeves, Roddy, Shepherd, Smith, Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, Taylor, of Perry and Decatur, White, of Bradley, White of Greene, Woodcock, Welsh and Walker—41.

Noes—Messrs. Agee, Cason, Johnson, Kerchival, Lillard, McFall, Morris, Mason, Puckett, Proser, Reed, Ryder, Roach, Wines and Speaker Richards—15.

Tennessee News.

There are sixty militia in Nashville. Several companies are expected this week.

The Pulaski *Citizen* says the Ku-Klux organization no longer exists in that county.

Nashville Chief of Police Sparling has beaten Bill Stokes for Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for Tennessee.

Books have been opened at Columbia for subscription to stock in the "Maury County Manufacturing Company," which was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, March 18, 1868.

R. B. Jenkins, convicted of larceny at the May term, 1868, of the Criminal Court of Rutherford county, and sentenced to four years imprisonment in the penitentiary, was pardoned by the Governor on Saturday.

The Lincoln County *News* of Friday says: "Just as we go to press we learn that a man calling himself a KuKlux, was arrested on our Square this evening and taken before a magistrate for trial. Having imbibed too freely it was decided that he was not in a fit condition for trial, and it was put off till to-morrow."

In pursuance to a suggestion of the late Rev. S. D. Baldwin, preparations are being made to hold a "Tennessee Conference Camp-meeting" at or near where the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad crosses the Tennessee river, about the last of July or the first of August, this year.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE BUREAU OUT OF REPAIR.—Some very grave charges were preferred against Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James Thompson, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau of Tennessee, last October, which, after they had been duly made out and forwarded by General Carlin, were pigeonholed by General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau at Washington. We have reliable information that a copy of these charges has been sent to General Grant, and that action thereon is likely to be taken at an early day. The charges include county frauds on an extensive scale, by which the colored troops of Tennessee, who fought so "nobly," are said to have suffered heavily.—*Nashville Banner.*

The Lebanon *Herald and Register*, of Saturday, says:

Whilst we do not believe such an organization as the Ku-Klux exists in this county, still, it is possible that a few of our young men have joined the organization in other counties "just for the fun of the thing." If this be so, we have a word to say to them: Abandon the organization at once. You are doing no good for yourselves or your neighbors by continuing in it. You may do much harm. You have no right to endanger the peace of a whole community to satisfy an idle curiosity or avenge some fancied wrong. Come out from it, and let your influence in the future be exerted in favor of civil law and in maintaining the reputation of our county for peace and good order. Lay aside your masks, seize the plow-handle, the hoe-handle, or some other implement, and go to work. Try and build up your shattered fortunes and let politics and the Ku-Klux go to the dogs. Heed our advice and you will accomplish some good in the world. Disregard it and, sooner or later, you will bring sure destruction upon yourselves and the community in which you live.

Mr. Shem Zook and a party of neighbors from Kishiquoquillas valley, Penn., arrived at Knoxville, Thursday, in search of a location for settlement. Mr. Zook says that others will follow in a short time, and that a very heavy immigration from Pensylvania may be expected.

Another Scheme for Perpetuating Radicalism in Tennessee.

Says Sunday's Nashville *Banner:*

A bill was introduced in the House last Thursday, and forced through yesterday on its second reading, without opportunity being allowed for debate, which, while ostensibly a just and necessary measure, is really intended as another stab at the liberties of the disfranchised masses of Tennessee. It proposes to submit to the "people" an amendment to the constitution requiring negroes to pay the same taxes as are now paid by white men. Well, it appears proper enough that those who are blessed with black or tan complexions should be subject to the same assessment on their polls that is required of the poor white trash, but the necessity of a reform in this respect was very far from suggesting the proposition referred. The purpose of the introducer and those who are acting with him is to prevent, as they hope, any further action being taken on the question of franchise for at least six years to come. The Constitution provides that the Legislature shall not propose amendments to that instrument oftener than once in six years. How easy to make this matter of taxing negro polls the excuse for such action at the August election, and thus dispose of the elective franchise issue for the period named. The dodge is plain enough, and as the bill has been made the special order from this morning, with the determination to rush it through under the operation of the previous question, its success in the House at least is certain. We have neither the time nor the space at present to discuss the points involved, but must content ourselves with a simple exposure of the most villainous plot that was ever conceived in any age or country.

THE FIRE AT MERIDIAN, MISS.—The *Flag* of the 29th gives the following list of sufferers by the late fire in that city:

The following are the losers by the fire, some of the parties being fully and others only partially insured. The following are the parties who were more or less insured: J. F. Sanford, F. T. Sanford, Bullock & Keeton, Dred Finley, Ford & Kennedy, L. A. Duncan, Rosenbaum. The following persons were uninsured: B. T. Rush, W. A. Cain, J. M. Nicholson, Robert Vance, estate of William Keeton, Joseph Eagens, Payne & Fowler, I. B. Payne, senior, Messrs. Hurlbut & Sons, T. Sturges, R. Z. R. Chadwick and R. J. Mosely & Co., were also heavy losers by theft. Our friend Dr. Drake, the efficient dentist here, lost all his apparatus, etc., and all his clothing. There may have been others who were injured, and if our attention is called to it, we will make a more accurate statement. Possibly our estimates may be too low, but we can hardly think the total loss will exceed $30,000.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* was recently sued for libel in publishing some Police Court proceedings. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

AN UNFAILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS,

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

READ the evidence of those who have been relieved by its use:

MR. E. WILDER:

I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and Sores all over my body, and for three years have been confined to my bed. All hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. I was expected to die at any time, but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw your "Sarsaparilla and Potash" recommended for Scrofula, and sent for it immediately, and from the third dose I felt relief. The sores have nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am fleshier than I ever was in my life, and feel better than I have for twenty years. I consider it the best medicine ever placed before the public. It is almost a miracle that I am alive.

Yours respectfully, ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

Louisville, Ky.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a great many years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists, Corner Floyd and Market sts., Louisville.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 23, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which I have effected a permanent cure. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours, J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Stomach Bitters she has much improved; and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully, J. G. SEARS.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully, MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
(Signed,) W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the use of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can at once eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,
SOLE PROPRIETOR,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. E. WILKERSON & CO.,
G W. JONES & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION.

THOMAS JAMES FINNIE, Before the War, of Memphis, Tennessee.
W. J. DAVIE, Louisville, Kentucky.

T. J. FINNIE & CO.,

Real Estate, Exchange,

Collection, Provision, Produce

—AND—

General Commission Agency,

No. 81 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.
ja26

MECHANICAL.

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—GO TO—

LUNN & MALLON,

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STOVES, TINWARE, ETC.

MEMPHIS OIL CAN MANUFCATORY.

G. W. SCOTT,

(Successors to Jukes & Scott,)

DEALER IN

STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

Lamps, Chimneys, Burners, Wicks, Etc.

336 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. B. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. M. Provine.
je28 G. W. SCOTT.

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, hotels, sample rooms, bachelors, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable relish, and as an appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. Especially is it adapted for those climates where the article of Cheese cannot be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a stove, after the can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, deviled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at $8 per case. Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1 25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
68 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles at $6 per case.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given.
ja26

STONE CUTTING.

RIX,

STONE CUTTER

BUILDING STONE.

Monroe Street, bet. Second and Third,

MEMPHIS, TENN. ja23

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, cribs, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or goods, wares, and merchandise. Captain Baswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one. A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 10, 1869.
Refer to James Eldin, Owen, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, Jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 116, 75, 56, 60, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to B. T. REAVES, Bartlett, Tennessee.
ja14

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Mississippi river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 235 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESton avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of THOS. WICKERSHAM, No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building
ja8

PUBLIC HALLS.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY HALL,

No. 363 Main St.,

Between Union and Gayoso,

Is now open for

BALLS,
CONCERTS,
FAIRS,
LECTURES

AND ALL

PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS.

THIS is the largest and most convenient hall in the city, having seats for one thousand persons, convenient to the street cars, and but one and a half squares from the Peabody Hotel. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS H. COCKE.
ja28

STOLEN.

STOLEN from my stable, near the State Female College, a horse mule, about fourteen hands high and nine years of age, dun color and marked with saddle and harness; slightly lame in left fore foot. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for his delivery to M. CAYCE & SON, Second street.
ja28

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS,

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS,)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.
ja1

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late with MENKEN BROS.)

—NOW WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our Wholesale Department is Complete.
ja9

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING

FURNISHING GOODS

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

58 White St., New York,

WILL BE READY THIS MONTH WITH THEIR SPRING STYLES, CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLES IN PARAGON SHIRTS

—AND—

PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS.

Fresh Goods and Original Styles of Neck Wear. In SUSPENDERS, a large variety of New Styles, with our PATENT LEVER BUCKLE.

LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES,

In the RICOCHET CUT and SEAMLESS CUT, NEW SPRING COLORS. ja21

HARDWARE, &C.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

To Blacksmiths and Manufacturers

FOR all Wrought Scrap, packed in barrels and delivered, we will give the highest market price—and want all we can get.

ALLISON BROTHERS,
270 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

TO MERCHANTS

AND

PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.
ja12

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

A new stock just received. ja12

JEWELERS, &C.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.)

JEWELERS, ETC.,

Corner Main and Court Streets,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
ja12

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

L. LEHMAN,

Attorney at Law,

272 Second St., Ayres' Building.

Room No. 10. Memphis, Tennessee.
ja24

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.

MYERS & WYATT,

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.

REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn. ja12

MUSIC.

A MUSICAL BOX FOR ONE DOLLAR—The French Great Sensation; novelty, cheapness, durability; in highly polished case, metallic tongues, brilliant in tone, of the best construction, with the most recent improvements, new keyless pattern. Eight Select Airs. Eminently adapted for the drawing-room table. Guaranteed of the best workmanship and performance. No. 1 size, 8 airs, $1; No. 2, 16 airs, $2; No. 3, 24 airs, $3. All sent FREE on receipt of the amount. Address WM. SCOTT, Agent, No. 27 Market street, New York. All parties who can conveniently send registered letters or postoffice orders are requested to do so. ja26

COTTON CORDAGE.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices. DAY & PROUDFIT, Agents for the Manufacturers.
dec1

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. N. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,

OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 330 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep3

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. B. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 47 Wide Water Street,

(Rear of Custom House,) NORFOLF, VA.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold in Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Ashe, McLennan & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Memphis Tenn.
ja12

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 296 Front Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.
ja13

J. M. PATRICK. S. M. PATRICK.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

(Next to Commercial Hotel, upstairs.)

PROMPT attention paid to all business entrusted to us, and special attention given to filling cash orders for any description of merchandise. ja12

J. W. DICKINSON, DR. R. F. DICKINSON.
W. W. WILLIAMS.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

WE have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commission charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal Advances made on consignments. aug14

Samuel J. Harrison,

COMMISSION,

STOCK & EXCHANGE BROKER

43 Broad Street, New York.

MEMBER of New York Stock and Gold Exchange. Southern Securities bought and sold on commission, either on the Board or in the open market.

Refer to Colonel Robert C. Gist, Memphis. ja19

TRADERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

AND Agents for the genuine Green Leaf Bagging and Rope, Walley's Iron Ties, North Carolina White Shad, Roe and Cut Herrings, packed by E. Wood for family use. All of which are offered to the trade low.

No. 324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Liberal Cash Advances, and Orders filled at the lowest rates. Consignments to us insured by our open policy, unless otherwise instructed.
ja9

JAMES H. COATES. F. F. ADEN.

COATES & ADEN,

General Commission Merchants,

14 South Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, - - - MISSOURI.
ja23

GROCERIES.

D. B. FORSTER, late with A. J. White & Co.
CHARLES W. KEALHOFER, formerly with Cossitt, Hill & Co.
THOMAS DAY, late of steamer Mollie Hambleton.

FORSTER, KEALHOFER & CO.,

GROCERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

209 Main Street,

Four Doors North of Adams, MEMPHIS.
ja12

BUTTER.

ONE POUND OF BUTTER MADE FROM ONE PINT OF MILK—$25 00 profit made by investing one dollar for a bottle of the EXTRACT OF BUTTER PLANT, which will produce 50 pounds of Prime Fresh Butter. Agents wanted everywhere. State, county and city rights for sale. A sample package of the Extract, with full directions for making Fifty Pounds of Butter, will be sent to any address on the receipt of one dollar. The public are cautioned against worthless imitations offered as "Butter Powders," "Compounds," etc., as the Extract of Butter Plant is prepared only by the ECONOMY BUTTER COMPANY, office 115 Liberty street; Factory, 235 Greenwich street, New York City. N. B.—By the use of the Butter Plant a fair and excellent table butter is made at a cost of sixteen cents per pound. ja20

GRIST MILLS.

Memphis City Mills.

THE subscribers having put in operation their New Mill, on the alley east of Third street, between Poplar and Exchange, are prepared to furnish FINE WHITE BOLTED CORN MEAL in any quantities. FEED OF ALL KINDS GROUND as desired, and on hand for sale. This being a HOME MANUFACTORY, a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
ja21 LANE & BRO.

INSURANCE.

WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'NY

Under the patronage of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Of America.

CAPITAL : : : $1,000,000

ISSUES Policies on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance at rates as low as any first-class company. No restriction on travel or residence, nor extra charge on account of locality. policy holders participate in the profits.

Principal Office at Nashville.

E. D. FARNSWORTH, President.
T. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

B. BINGHAM, Agent,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE—ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

Memphis References.

Risk & Johnson, T F Mackall,
O F Prescott, W S Bruce & Co,
H D Connell, D C Trader,
J P Prescott, George Robertson,
Mitchell, Hoffman & Co. ja20

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, - - $200,000

Office—No. 19 Madison St.,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

DIRECTORS.

E. McDAVITT, M. E. COCHRAN,
F. W. SMITH, R. J. MORGAN,
J. T. FARGASON, NAPOLEON HILL,
W. A. GOODWYN, JOHN T. STRATTON,
J. F. FRANK.

OFFICERS.

E. McDAVITT, - - - President
F. W. SMITH, - - - Vice-President
R. A. PARKER, - - - - Secretary

STOCKHOLDERS.

Allison Bros.,	G. W. Gilmore,	Thos. Moffatt,
W. H. Andrews,	Chas. Gilmore,	Jesse Moore,
M. A. Allen,	C. W. Goyer,	A. J. Murray,
Benj. Babb,	W. A. Goodwyn,	
M. L. Bacon,	R. D. Goodlett,	C. P. Norris,
C. C. Bill,	W. H. Goodlett	J. L. Norton,
W. H. Bridges	& Co.,	J. Overton, Jr.,
D. W. Bowman,	Dr. D. Gober,	H. Owen,
W. S. Bruce & Co.,	John Gunn,	H. A. Partee,
	D. P. Hadden,	Partee & Harbert,
P. H. Bryson,	& Co.,	
S. J. Camp,	A. L. Harris,	J. J. Powers,
F. M. Cash,	Wm. F. Hardin,	W. P. Proudfit,
C. C. Clay,	A. Hatchett,	W. G. Rainey,
C. F. Chamberlin,	J. P. Hill & Co.,	S. P. Read,
		E. F. Risk,
W. H. Cherry,	Napoleon Hill,	L. R. Richards
M E Cochran,	J C Holst & Co.,	Isidor Rosenbach,
G A Cochran,	H B Howell,	
C Curtis,	Howell, Wood	M J Rossel,
F S Davis,	& Co,	J T Stratton,
J S Day,	J P Hoffman,	J T Swayne
DeSoto Bank,	W Y C Humes,	J & J Steele & Co,
Dillard, Pinson	J F Jett,	
& Co,	R S Jones,	W H Stephens
H Dow,	M P Jarnagin,	F W Smith,
W J P Doyle,	John Johnson,	J A Taylor,
S H Dunscomb,	C Kortrecht,	A Vaccaro,
Edmonds, Pettigrew & Co,	John B Leech,	
	G H Leguere,	
W M Farrington,	E H Leidy,	C C Ward,
J T Fargason,	T F Mackall,	S M Ward,
J F Frank & Co,	M H Martin,	R D Ward,
R D Frayser,	E Marshall,	Geo W Wible,
J W Fowler,	Mansfield & Higbee,	M J Wicks,
N Ford & Co,	E McDavitt,	A Williamson,
W C Foster,	J H McDavitt,	S W Wilkins,
W A Gage,	I B Mercer,	James M Williamson,
M Gavin,	Geo Mitchell	
W B Greenlaw,	R J Morgan,	

ja16

INSURE

—WITH—

CROOK

Agency Established 1857.

None but Reliable and Prompt Paying Companies Represented.

All Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Agency.

Rooms, 279 1-2 Main Street.
nov19

The Mississippi Valley

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF MEMPHIS.

Capital, - $300,000

Office—First National Bank.

OFFICERS.

C. P. NORRIS, President; J. J. MURPHY, Vice-President; J. R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

F. S. Davis, J. W. Jefferson,
J. J. Murphy, F. W. Smith,
N. Coronna, Napoleon Hill,
C. F. Smith, C. C. Partee,
B. Lowenstein, W. R. Moore,
J. S. Menken, B. Eiseman,
T. F. Mackall, Thomas R. Smith,
R. C. Gist, L. M. Wolcott,
S. M. Gates, Thomas Fisher,
W. W. Schoolfield, A. Seessel.
dec30

BANKS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, of Schoolfield & Hannauer.
JOHN P. HOFFMANN, of Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.
D. P. HADDEN, of D. P. Hadden & Co.
M. L. MEACHAM, of Meacham & Treadwell.
A. L. HARRIS, of Harris, Cochran & Co.
R. P. WALT, of R. P. Walt & Co.

OFFICERS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, : : : President
M. L. MEACHAM, : : Vice-President
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier
HORACE E. GARTH, : Ass't Cashier

Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe bought and sold. feb2

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

—AND—

Financial Agent of the United States

And State of Tennessee.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - - - President
C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Vice-President
T. W. JOHNSTON, - Assistant Cashier
dec30

LARD, ETC.

LARD—SUGAR.

350 KEGS LARD, 100 HHDS. LOUISIANA SUGAR, all grades, just received and for sale low, to the trade. TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO., 236 Front street.
ja28

LIVE STOCK.

Attention! Stock Dealers and Planters.

I have at private sale, at a bargain,

TWO Blooded Black Hawk Morgan Stallions, One Blooded Bay Vermont Morgan Stallion, One fine Maltese Jack, and one fine Mammoth Jack. One fine Riding Pony.

R. VAN BROCKLIN, General Auctioneer and Stock Dealer,
ja29 No. 310 Second street.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 261 Main street, Agent. Price, 5 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. je4

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation by a practical horticulturist and agriculturist, in its various departments. References as to character and abilities unexceptionable. Please address M. O'Neil, Avalanche Office, for this week, stating where an interview can be had. feb3

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of a Farm; also ten competent and industrious hands. References required. Apply at R. G. CRAIG & CO.'S ja31 tf Seed Store, 379 Main street.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class Sawyer, Engineer and Machinist. Good references given. Address J. M. M., care this office ja24

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—My place, known as the Catholic Farm, on the Old Raleigh road, four miles from the city, containing 110½ acres; 75 cleared, and good creek bottom; neat cottages, nine rooms, on high ground; common outbuildings; good water, and few peach, pear, plumb and apple trees. Possession immediately.
S. C. SNYDER, M. D.,
feb2 No. 23 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Bledsoe's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7 A. O. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARBERT, 11 Union street. ja26

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the South, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people, who can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq.
M. JONES,
jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From the undersigned, late last evening, one BLACK HORSE, nick tailed, about twelve years old; had on bridle and jockey saddle. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me at 184 Third street. R. F. RICHARDS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : February 3, 1869

OF late there has been no little condemnation of the press for the publication of abusive, personal cards as advertisements, as has been the custom of the Southern press for years. Yet it was not until recently in this community that it received anything akin to general public condemnation. But, after all, this feeling is not the result of the publication simply of one of a class of cards. It is because circumstances alter cases. One sequel excites only passing remark, no portion of which is directed to the custom. Another fills the community with horror, and sentiment suddenly recoils at what it has at least tacitly upheld before. The true blame, if any, is in the sanction given to the custom itself. And it is only when some novel case results, and some startling and unhappy consequences ensue, that a community rises to resent its own customs, maxims and practices. The condemnation of the CILLEY duel, and that in which HAMILTON fell, with the consequent disrepute of BURR, was more the result of the peculiar circumstances attending those cases than of any serious reflection, resulting in a uniform judgment and verdict, going to the root of the question involved, and affecting the principle itself. So communities, unlike individuals, often resent on others what they themselves have sanctioned, and revenge on the immediate authors or instruments of their newly awakened conclusion the crime of concession to a public sentiment, for which, as their own, they were chiefly responsible. We agree that homicide is wrong, dueling and all other forms of violence. But there are circumstances in which a man's consience would condemn him if he did not kill a scoundrel to prevent the perpetration of a crime, cases in which violence is in self-defense, and those in which a duel will both give greater security to a community than a street fight, which could not otherwise be avoided in its stead, and give more equality and security to the weaker party against undue and dishonorable advantages, likely to be taken by a stranger, more cunning, or less scrupulous antagonist against him. It is enough that the law often forbids what public sentiment commands. Or, rather, the law should harmonize with the moral sense of a people. But shall public sentiment permit or command a thing, and then capriciously condemn the result? The "code of honor" is a peace code. In its inception it was intended for peaceful results. Like the "law of nations," it is an unwritten law, which expresses and must conform to the inner sense of mankind. Despised and odious, as it may be with a bad name, truly interpreted it is the real conscience of the world, and is intended not only to prevent undue advantages, but also to settle differences, and bring amicable rather than bloody conclusions. The "second" who forgets that he is a peace-maker, as well as a protector of the honor of his principal, knows but half his duty, and is unfit to assume the obligations which the "code of honor" imposes. The custom of publishing in the journals of the country personal cards, containing mere epithets for the purpose of detraction, and without an assignment of facts or reasons, on which such epithets are supposed to be based, has grown up among us in process of time, and is one which in our judgment ought to cease or be most closely guarded. They are contrary to the "code of honor" which drives combatants to handbills and posters. They are in a measure a result of the present unpopularity of that "code," and may do more harm by their wide circulation than posters could do, since one is more easily repelled and rebutted than the other; and, for ourselves, we shall in future establish the rule of the strictest surveillance in all cases. To increase the price to $100 a word would enable the rich to denounce the poor, while the poor would be excluded from what is either a common right, or no right in any. To publish them at low and common rate as has been the tacitly sanctioned custom of the press for many years, invites and spreads the growing evil. But by announcing a determination to do that which will, as far as possible, practically abolish the custom of admitting cards of a bitterly personal character, we do not propose to exclude attacks on individuals, which in the public interest may be demanded from an independent and fearless journal, and accompanied with such statements of facts, reasons and arguments as the public good may demand. The duty of an editor and journalist is singular, and one of great responsibility, which should be determined by the intent, rather than any fortunate or unfortunate results of individual cases. On the one hand there is danger of misinformation. On the other, crime may go unwhipped of justice, if a timid, time-serving, or popularity-hunting journalist suppress the appropriate censure. The editor who will not denounce scoundrelism and lash it wherever he finds it, consents to it, and as a sentinel bound to give the alarm, incurs the censure of all men whose sense of justice is not perverted. He is between fires, and on the one hand is in danger of incurring the enmity of the base, and on the other of the censure of good men for not denouncing what, if left unnoticed, is only the more demoralizing and destructive. We shrink from no proper responsibility, and shall continue as best we may a terror to evil doers and a friend to right, equity, justice and to every law-abiding and honest man of the country, come from where he may. Those who choose to denounce us only because they are under antagonistic motives, purposes and influences, we defy. We are incapable of malignity, and we intensely loathe and scorn it. It may become devils, but it should have the execration of men.

WE call attention to a letter on our first page from Colonel JOHN S. KERR, addressed to GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., an old citizen and wealthy planter of West Tennessee. This is the first of a series promised us by Colonel KERR upon the "political situation," and we feel assured our readers will find them ably prepared, practical and interesting papers. The second number will appear in a few days, and treat of, First—The temper and bearing which the South should maintain toward President GRANT and his administration. Second—To what political party does General GRANT belong, if any. Third—Why GRANT was not the Democratic candidate. Fourth—Individuality and State sovereignty.

OUR columns almost daily reveal the presence of advertisements from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville and other Northern points. The three cities named furnish a great portion of the goods of certain kinds purchased by our own merchants, and those residing below and to the right and left of us. By thus advertising their business through widely circulated journals like the AVALANCHE, these merchants display a business shrewdness which constantly yields a rich return. Those who keep most prominently before the public in this regard do the most business. They let their light shine, as it can shine only through such mediums. The AVALANCHE presents unequaled inducements to the merchants of cities who possess or desire trade in Memphis or the Southwest—a fact they are not slow to take advantage of.

A Chicago special of the 31st says: To-day there was a grand sensation in aristocratic circles. A man and brother, named Joseph Haddin, discovered an Ethiopean in criminal intimacy with the former's wife. He threw a piece of iron at them, which missed its aim, when the sable seducer vanished. The injured husband procured a revolver, proceeded to the boarding-house of Foreman, found and discharged a pistol at him, when the guilty darkey fell to the ground. Haddin then rushed frantically to the armory and surrendered himself to the police, informing them where they could find the remains of his victim. A visit to that locality developed the fact that Foreman had not been hit at all, but had fallen through fright—and the colored troops fought nobly.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS. — The Lynchburg *Republican* asks, why do the Southern people patronize the papers of the North, so good to advise what ought to be done, to the neglect of good newspapers in the South, from which can be so thoroughly found what the South is actually doing? If Virginia would learn what spirit of improvement is aroused in some of the Southern States, they will encourage a good cause by reading such papers as the *Republican Banner* in Nashville, AVALANCHE in Memphis, *Constitution* in Atlanta and *Telegraph* in Macon.

Benjamin Posey, living on Oil Creek, Braxton county, West Virginia, recently drove his wife's mother, aged ninety-eight, from his house. The poor old creature started for a neighbor's farm, but perished on the way. She left her son-in-law's house on Saturday, and on the following Tuesday her dead body was found beside a mountain path, frozen stiff, and partially devoured by hogs. There is some talk of lynching Posey, but thus far he has not been arrested.

The ladies will be rejoiced to learn that the latest style of hoop-skirts is the self-adjusting, double-back-action, bustle-etruscan, fact-expansion, Piccolimini-attachment, gossamer-indestructible, polocticemoram. It is said to be a very charming thing.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and his wife, have returned from their experiment of roughing it in the Maine woods, by Moosehead Lake. They spent their evenings in listening to bear stories, from a chopper of notable adventures.

A queen of the Paris *demi monde* received as a New Year's gift an emerald necklace, composed of seventy-two emeralds, each stone of which was separately wrapped in a 1000f note.

Hon. John R. Eakin, of Washington, Ark., intends establishing, at once, a first-class agricultural and horticultural journal.

It is rumored in New York that Parke Godwin has sold out his interest in the *Evening Post* to Mr. Henderson, publisher of the paper.

The fire at New Albany, Ind., Friday night, destroyed property valued at $65,000.

Affairs in Dyer County.

The Dyersburg *Gazette* of Wednesday says:

On Monday, Jim and Bud Evans, who have been living in this county for a few months, were arrested near Friendship by a party of our most respectable citizens, and brought to this place on the charge of horse-stealing. The next day, one Moody was arrested and brought to town on the same charge. One of the Evans' was last week arrested on a writ from Decatur county, charging him with killing a United States officer in that county, but he gave bond and was turned loose. From gentlemen participating in the arrest of the above prisoners, we learn that the evidence against them is conclusive. Fearing that their clan would attempt to rescue them, the prisoners have been strongly guarded every night. Up to the hour of going to press the trial of the Evans', Giles Moody and Robert Vaughn was still progressing.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

THE SCHOOL FUND.

Rutter Makes an Open Confession Before the House Yesterday.

Parham Put on the Stand and Required to Answer Questions.

A Rattling Among the Legislative Dry Bones—Stunning Developments.

A Full and Authentic Account by Our Special Correspondent.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, February 2.—Mr. Taylor, of Carter and Johnson, from the Special Committee appointed to investigate the disposition made of the missing School Fund, submitted a report which created terrible rattling among the dry bones. Rutter made a clean breast of it, and Parham and his chief lobyist had to answer every question put to him. The members who got none of the plunder are of course virtuously indignant, and threaten that all of the guilty parties that can be reached through the courts shall be made either to disgorge or to suffer full penalty of their crime.

The general belief seems to be that Rutter is far less to blame than the scoundrels by whom he was manipulated; that if he had not been so persistently hunted down and blackmailed by Legislative plunderers, he would have restored nearly all the missing fund when the alarm was first made. This opinion is entertained both by the committee and by the counsel who assisted them.

The leading points of Parham's testimony are as follows:

I came to Nashville first in January, 1866. I had started to Nashville on business personal to myself. I met Mr. Rutter on the road and he employed me to assist him in defeating Mr. Cherry, the President of the Merchant's National Bank, of Memphis, in his effort to have that bank appointed fiscal agent of the State, and getting funds of the State on deposit. Mr. Cherry was here and actively at work for that purpose, and had a resolution or other legislative means pending looking to that end. After these were defeated, Mr. Rutter then employed me in having his bank selected for those purposes. The ultimate plan adopted was that we would have passed a resolution or bill through the Legislature, leaving it to some one or other of the State Executive officers to designate what banks should be the fiscal agents and depositories of the State and would get political friends so to indorse us as would secure the first appointment, and thereby insure a large deposit and great influence. This plan ultimately succeeded, and we secured the passage of a bill to that effect. The forty-third section of the act passed May 26, 1866, being the general appropriation bill giving the power and authority to the Treasurer to select these depositors, taking a bond for two hundred dollars. The bond was given by Mr. Rutter, approved by the Governor, and received by the Treasurer. We made promise to many members and to others for their influence, offering to discount their notes or lend them money as they might need it. We extended favors pending these negotiations or transactions with the following gentlemen: S. M. Arnell, of Maury, received part in consideration of a note discounted and part in cash—I cannot state the proportions—fifty-five hundred dollars, all as a loan, I believe. F. S. Richards, of Shelby, partly in consideration of his note discounted, and partly in cash, received fifty-five hundred dollars. I know that five hundred of this was in cash, sent by Mr. Rutter. Mr. Wines, of Montgomery, received twenty-five hundred dolllars. I don't know whether he ever gave any note or not. He said he wanted to speculate in some lands in the northwest. James Mullins, of Bedford, to my knowledge received five hundred dollars in cash. I don't know that he ever gave any note. W. K. Hall, Senator, received one thousand dollars for which he executed his note, with some gentlemen from Kentucky, I think, as indorsers. All these gentlemen promised to return the money at some time, or something to that effect. There was a young man who was frequently with Duggan, of Sevier, who came to me and said if I would give him one hundred dollars he would secure Duggan's influence. I gave it to him. I saw Mr. Rutter present Dr. Mulloy with a suit of clothes. General John Eaton, jr., told me that he was in the employ of Mr. Rutter to secure the passage of the bill. We consulted together frequently. He received one hundred dollars at one time to pay traveling expenses. All these transactions were had pending the passage of the bill, and before it passed I disbursed thirteen thousand dollars to various persons outside the Legislature to secure influence. I am now sued for the money I paid out, some from hand to hand. For other amounts I drew checks on the Tennessee National Bank, and I would hand the check to some one, frequently a third party, and saw the check no more. Generally I received actual cash and paid it out myself; a great deal for drinks, supplies, drives, loans, etc.

The warmest friends were Arnell, Fuson, Mullins, Duggan, Mulloy, Patton, Wines and many others.

The gentlemen who consulted together in the Senate were Hall, Cyphert, McKinney and others.

F. S. Richards and W. J. Smith were enemies of the bill for a time. They afterward became friends to it, and so expressed themselves. They approached me as co-workers and friends of Rutter's.

I heard Rutter say that he had given S. K. N. Patton some money; I don't remember the amount; I think four or five thousand dollars; also, Barbour Lewis, General Eaton and John Martin.

All of Rutter's letters and dispatches with regard to the school fund are embraced in the report of the Committee. They are principally from W. Wines, Barbour Lewis, S. M. Arnell, T. S. Richards, J. Smith, W. K. Hall, Thomas J. Cyphert and D. A. Munn, all of whom were then members of the Legislature. They relate to money loaned by the Tennessee National Bank, and all contain assurances of devotion to Rutter's interests. The term invariably used is note, but this word is shown by Mr. Parham's testimony to have meant money actually given to members implicated for their votes. In a letter to Mr. Rutter a request is made by John Eaton, Jr., to see that those notes in the Tennessee National Bank are not got hold of so as to break us. Even Mr. Hounstein, the agent sent out from Washington, is continually asking for money. Other testimony shows that Mr. Hill, after having been appointed Receiver, made quite as good a thing of it as those who got the first grab at the spoils. The wonder is that Mr. Rutter had anything left for his trouble.

Mr. Rutter testified with regard to his connection with the Tennessee National Bank and School Fund as follows:

The bank was organized in June, 1867, with J. B. Hutchinson, of Washington, as Vice President. The law requires a subscription of $100,000, with $50,000 paid in, before the franchise would be granted. We got the subscription of the requisite amount, and as $50,000 had to be paid, Mr. J. B. Hutchinson, formerly of the National Bank of the metropolis of Washington, furnished the $50,000 and the requisite oath was made. The $100,000 of bonds were deposited by Mr. Hutchinson, and the $90,000 of circulation was obtained by him and sent to the bank at Memphis, and was entered on the books of the bank. The whole $90,000 was put into circulation. Mr. Hutchinson was repaid for the bonds he had deposited by his drafts on the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis before we procured the deposit of the funds known as the School Fund. We had not paid Mr. Hutchinson fully, and we sent the $618,250 of bonds as we obtained them to the National Bank of the metropolis at Washington. The funds had only been in Memphis a short time. When I sent them they were sent to Mr. Hutchinson with instructions not to sell them, and we took a receipt for them as a special deposit. He did, however, dispose of them. He went to the First National Bank of New York and other banks of that city, and hypothecated nearly all of said bonds for a loan. J. B. Hutchinson was largely indebted to the United States Government for deposits, and applied some of the proceeds for the liquidation of the indebteness. The $100,000 that he first put up under the law went to buy a proportional amount of the bonds. He advanced the balance and was repaid by draft on the bank at Memphis; and, not having been fully repaid at the time, the School Fund was sent to him.

Mr. Rutter then testifies that Hutchinson subsequently refused to cash drafts on the fund. He says I consulted a lawyer to find if I could have him arrested for converting a special deposit. He made promises which he broke.

We negotiated with Jay Cook in order to secure the bonds and pay the amounts for which they were hypothecated. By the use of checks and money I succeeded in getting $550,000, and had to deposit it with Messrs. Jay, Cook & Co. as collaterals, October 24th, 1866. I telegraphed Messrs. Jay, Cook & Co. to sell the $550,000 in bonds and report the balance, taking out his charges and the interest due him, holding the balance subject to draft. Then followed a long correspondence, principally on the side of Mr. Hutchinson. It appears, also, that Mr. Hutchinson got Rutter pretty deep into oil speculations.

As to Mr. Hill, the following testimony is given by Mr. Rutter:

"In reference to what I know of Mr. Hill's administration of the affairs of the Bank, as Receiver, I may state that I met him in Washington for the first time, and he was recomended to me as a suitable cashier by Mr. Harlburd, assistant Comptroller of the currency, he was elected cashier at a salary of $500, and continued in that capacity until the bank passed into the hands of a receiver, about the time that J. H. Howenstein was sent out from Washington as an agent to examine into and look after the affairs of the bank. Mr. Hill then absented himself from the bank and sent for me to come to his hotel and said he wanted to be appointed receiver, and if I appointed him that he would divide with me. I never received a cent from him, however. On the contrary, he has dogged me for money from time to time. When the bank closed up he received $500 for extra services, though I don't know what the extra services consisted of. His way of collecting the assets of the bank have been unsatisfactory, and show that he arrogated to himself to hold a rod over me and thereby intends to extort money from me.

Question by Committee.—What persons received money from you in connection with the passage of the bill to manipulate the affairs of the bank?

Answer.—Some of them are Messrs. Arnel Mullins, W. Spence, T. B. McElmore, General John Eaton, jr., J. D. Davis, Senator W. R. Hall, W. Wines, J. S. Mulloy, F. S. Richards, D. A. Nunn, Wilson Duggan, Barbour Lewis, R. L. Parham, Lobbyist Hepburn, of Memphis, (formerly of Iowa), and John Martin, defunct. I gave Duggan a gold-headed cane. There were several thousand dollars spent. Spence and McElmore made propositions as members of the committee appointed to settle with me, looking to a little pecuniary accommodation.

Smith was against us at one time, but afterwards became our friend. I told Smith that if he would settle up I would pay him, in the shape of attorney's fees, $6,000 or $10,000. I did not give him that amount, however. Sears is a partner of Smith. Parham was my agent to attend the Legislature; Davis, Eaton, Martin and others were agents to help him along. Spence, a member of the committee, had a note discounted by me for $7,000. My opinion is that McElwee, Spence, and others intended to manipulate the thing for their own purpose. I think if the committee had accepted my proposition when made to it the State would have recovered $175,000 more than it did get, and that in the end the whole matter would have been settled without loss to the State. The bonds to the amount of $618,250 were placed in my hands by authority of Section four of an act passed February 16, 1866. Mr. R. S. Stanford was Treasurer of the State at the time. I received them of him and gave a receipt therefor. I got the funds here and gave the receipt here. I have obtained a statement of the assets of the bank, by which I find a total of $45,278,500. Some of them are oil stocks, some railroad stocks and others equally useless paper.

A negro named Bob Hall was arrested here, by request of the Memphis police, to-day. Nearly two hundred dollars was found on his person, and receipts from Adams Express showing that he had sent four hundred and twenty dollars to Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

The President and the Alabama Claims—Minister Johnson.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that wheat of the United States is not liable to duty on account of the transhipment from a vessel of transportation from one United States port to another, through contiguous foreign waters owing to the wreck of the vessel.

A telegram from Santa Fe says that J. F. Chares is the unanimous nominee of the Republican convention as delegate to Congress. Mr. Chares is now here contesting the seat occupied by Mr. Charere.

The President replied to-day to the resolutions of Representative Robinson, of New York, calling for the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States relative to Costello and Warren, naturalized citizens of the United States, now imprisoned in Great Britain, having been convicted of treason and felony. Minister Johnson encloses a letter from Costello, dated Chatham Prison, in regard to his condition, and Minister Johnson replied on the fourth of November, and stated that he should not fail to send it to Washington at his request. Mr. Johnson does not offer any remarks on this and similar cases, as official copies of the trials of Warren, Halpine, Castello and McAfferty has recently reached him. He trusted, however, that he would soon be able to send to Secretary Seward a brief but faithful summary of them, with some observations on each. The correspondence with Lord Stanley and others is enclosed, which has been heretofore published, and no additional arguments are transmitted giving a new official face to the subject.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A Little More Earthquake—Steamers Insulted at Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 2.—Several earthquake shocks were felt at Mazatlan on the 7th, 9th and 10th of January, which frightened the people.

Three German chaplains, of European merchant vessels, in the harbor of Mazatlan, were grossly insulted by the Custom authorities. The insults were similar to those offered the captain of the English gunboat Chanticleer.

The Mexican Steamship Company have decided to send a steamer only every forty days to Mazatlan, and have withdrawn altogether from the Acopulco service.

THE RIVERS.

CAIRO, February 2.—Down—Dexter, 4 a.m.; Mohawk, 9 a.m.; Louisiana, 9 a.m.; Darling, 3 p.m.; Mollie Able, 5 p.m.; H. M. Shreve 2 p.m. Up—City of Alton, Belle St. Louis, Magenta. It is still raining. The river fell twelve inches.

ST. LOUIS.

Rumors, Facts and Bloodshed.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Reports are current in Springfield and Quincy, Illinois, that the Hon. J. N. Morris, of the latter city has been tendered the portfolio of the Interior Department. The Illinois *State Register* credits the rumor.

The charter election at Burlington, Iowa, yesterday, resulted in the election of Mr. Bell, Radical, for Mayor.

A violent snow storm prevailed throughout the Northwest yesterday.

Henry Walters, an old citizen of Keokuk, Iowa, was murdered on Sunday afternoon by four men who shot him as he was mounting his horse and fled miles west of the city. After shooting him his murderers brutally beat him with clubs and stones. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

NEW YORK.

Tobacco Ware-Houses Closed by the Collector.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Collector Shook, who is also collector in charge of exports, has received instructions under which he is now closing all class B ware-houses in this city heretofore used for the storage of tobacco in bond, the tobacco being conveyed to separate bonded ware-houses established for that purpose.

OTTAWA.

The Whelan Appeal Case in England.

OTTAWA, February 2.—A cable dispatch has been received from England, saying that Whelan's appeal case could not go before the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council, and when this information was conveyed to Whelan to-day, he at once sent for a priest, and it is expected that he will make a confession.

CHICAGO.

A Quarrel in the Bosom of the Sorosis.

CHICAGO, February 2.—The Sorosis organizations of this city are having a lively quarrel. Both intend holding a Woman's Suffrage Convention on the 11th and 12th instants. Anna Dickinson, who lectured here, is also expected to address both conventions at the same time.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton more active and firmer. Sales 7,000 bales, including 2,500 bales in transit; uplands, 29¼ to 29½c. Superfine flour, $5 70, closing 5 to 10c lower. Whisky, 96c. Southern yellow corn, 95 to 95½c. Wheat nominally lower. Rice quiet and very firm; Island, 11⅓ to 12c.

Dry Goods—Standard brown sheetings, 16½c. Merrimack A prints, 16c; do. chintz, 16c; do. No. 1 fancy, 14½c; Cocheco fancy, 14c; Sprague's, 13½ to 14½c, as to style for fancies; Pacific, 13½c; American, 13c; Richmonds, 12½, to 13, 13½ to 14½; Dunvels, 13½ to 14c; Lancaster, 13c. Conestoga, Occedental and London mourning, 13 to 14c. Lawns, 18c.

Money—The market is fully active at 7 per cent. on call loans, with exceptions at 6 per cent. The supply is equal to the demand. Sterling firmer, 9⅝ to 9¾. Gold without decided change. It opened at 135⅝, fell to 135¼, but closed firmer. 135⅜ to 135⅛. Exports to-day $536,000. State bonds steady: old Tennessees, 67½ to 68; new, 67 to 67⅛.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Flour dull; superfine, $6 37½; XXX, $7 25. Corn steady, 76 to 78c. Oats firm, 70c. Bran dull, $1 15. Hay—prime, $24. Pork dull, $32 50. Bacon dull; shoulders, 15c; sides, 18¼ to 19c. Lard active but lower; tierce, 20½c; keg, 22½c. Sugar active; common, 10¼ to 10½c; prime 12¾ to 13c; yellow clarified, 14¼ to 15c. Molasses active; common, 60 to 64c; prime, 67 to 68c; choice, 69 to 70c. Whisky steady, $1 05. Coffee stiff; fair, 14¾ to 15¼c; prime, 16½ to 17½c. Cotton ½c higher; middlings, 28¼c. Sales 4,900 bales. Receipts, 3,731 bales. The increase in receipts corresponding with same time last year, 6,151 bales; same decrease in last week, 5,667 bales. Gold, 136. Sterling, 48½. Commercial, 47½. New York sight, ¼c discount.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Tobacco active. Sales 214 hhds; new lugs to cutting leaf, $5@21. Pork, $32. Lard, 21c. Bacon—shoulders, 14¾c; sides, 18 to 18½c. Bulk meats—shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 17 to 17½c. Corn, 63 to 65c. Oats, 60 to 63c. Superfine flour, $5 75@6 25. Whisky, 98c. Rye, $1 42. Wheat, $1 75@1 85.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Family flour, $7 40@7 75. Corn and oats unchanged. Whisky, 95c. Pork, $32. Lard, 19½ to 19¾c. Bulk shoulders, 13c; sides, 15½c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½ to 18c. Hams, 19c. Barley higher; Canada, $2 40. Cotton quiet and hardly so firm, 28 to 28¼. Butter dull, 28 to 33c. Eggs, 20c. Clover seed, 16c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Tobacco—sound lugs to dark leaf, $7 50@12 50. Superfine flour, $5 35@6. Wheat, No. 1, $1 90. Corn, 63 to 73c. Oats, 61 to 65c. Barley, $1 95@$2 07½. Rye, $1 25@1 30. Whisky, 93c. Pork, $31 50@31 75. Bulk shoulders, 13¼c; clear sides, 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders, 14½c; clear sides and hams, 18c. Lard unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ferruary 2.—Flour, X, $6 to $6 50. No. 2 wheat, $1 15¼. New corn, 58¼ to 58½c. Oats No. 2, 49¼ to 49½c. No. 1 rye, $1 16½ to $1 17. Highwines, 90¼ to 91c. Pork, $31 to $31 25. Bulk sides, 15c; shoulders, 13½c. Lard, 20¼c. Pickeled hams, 15¾c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 2—Cotton firm; uplands, 11⅝d on the spot and 12@12⅛d afloat; Orleans, 12d. Sales 15,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 2.—Consols closed at 93¼.

MARRIED.

BARKSDALE—MARSHALL—On February 2, 1869, by the Rev. Mr. Witherspoon, at his residence in Memphis, Mr. B. D. Barksdale, of Tunica county, Mississippi, to Mrs. Sue A. Marshall, of Abbeville, South Carolina.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

KELLY—The friends and acquaintances of John Kelly are invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 94 Main street.

DIED.

MALPASS—In Red Fork township, Desha county, Ark., on the 6th of December, 1868, of pneumonia, Reuben Malpass, Sr., aged 56 years and 20 days. R. M.

Cincinnati Enquirer and Atlanta (Ga.) New Era please copy.

New Advertisements.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee............Mrs. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer............C. D. STEINKUHL
Stage Manager............ROBERT MCWADE

Unbounded success of Miss LEO HUDSON and her beautiful horse,

BLACK BESS.

Also, Mr. J. M. MURRY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 3, 1869, will be repeated (last night) the beautiful play of MAZEPPA; or the Wild Horse of Tartary. Mazeppa, Miss Leo Hudson; Abner Kahn, J. M. Murry.

☞ Great plays in active rehearsal.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

To be given by

PROFESSOR SABATZKY,

Assisted by

His Present and Former Pupils,

—AT—

GREENLAW HALL,

CORNER UNION AND SECOND STREETS,

February 8th, 1869.

feb3

VARIETIES THEATER

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM............Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE............Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above place of amusement is open nightly with a star combination of talented artistes, acknowledged by the public press to be the best that has ever appeared in this city. The entertainment consists of sentimental and comic singing, dancing, farces, burlesques, negro acts, spectacular sensations, etc. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $5. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY............Lessee and Manager
OSCAR WILLIS............Stage Manager

Immense Success of the Great Sensation,

A GLANCE AT MEMPHIS.

Produced with new scenery and gorgeous effects.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely. ja22

New Advertisements.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

ASHBROOK & WHITE

(Successors to George Philler & Co.,)

—DEALERS IN—

Hides and Leather,

ADAMS STREET,

Between Front Row and Water Street, North Side,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Cash Paid for Hides, Furs and Peltry. feb3

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY

Memphis, Tennessee.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institutions of the kind in the Southwest, established in 1859, pleasantly located at No. 42 North side Court Square, Memphis, Tennessee, is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired.

Especial Treatment.

CONSUMPTION (PHTHISIS PULMONALIS).

Tuberculosis, Laryngitis,
Bronchitis, Hemoptysis,
Diphthentis, Pneumonia.

In Incipient or Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Consumption, by the New School Treatment, the most astonishing changes are observable in the immediate cessation of night-sweats—the abatement of fever—the restoration of strength—freeness of breathing—and stoppage of dry, husky or hacking cough.

So certain, speedy and efficacious is my system, that I will guarantee to give more real, permanent benefit in from two to six weeks, than all the "Consumption Doctors" in the land can effect in six months.

It is well known that the mucous surface of the nasal fossæ, called the Pituitary or Schneiderian membrane, is the greatest secretory portion of the human body. The secreted matter flows inwardly down the throat, causing coughing and collecting in, and producing ulceration and destruction to the lungs. At night, especially, from the recumbent position and rest, the mucous collects in greater quantity—hence the hawking and raising in the morning.

This is the effect, arising from weakened mucous surfaces, and no case of consumption can be cured without first overcoming this difficulty.

Recently, certain pseudo-physicians, in order to sell their inhaling tubes (most mishevious contrivances), shoulder-braces and nostrums, have asserted that pulmonary consumption is caused by a general or partial closing of the air-cells! A theory of consumption worthy only of unprincipled charlatanism.

If I cannot cure diphtheria, pneumonia and all lung diseases, quicker, and in a more sensible way than the usual methods, no charge shall be made.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

Lumbago, Gout,
Sciatica, Mercurial Rheumatism,
Tix Dolouraux, Nerve-Ache.

In all arthritic complaints, as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, etc., this practice is almost perfect. The most intense pains are almost instantly relieved—enormous swellings are reduced—limbs which have been contracted and stiff for years, are relaxed. Cases of twenty, thirty and forty years' standing, have been cured by me after all other means have failed.

A great accomplishment is my triumph over pain, by which I can often, in a few moments, soothe and carry off the most excruciating sufferings.

If this system did nothing more than to relieve pain, it would stand superior to any other systems extant.

Paralysis.

Heimplegia (Half Palsy), Paresis,
Paraplegia (Local Palsy), Paralysis Agitans.

In every form of paralysis, this is the only treatment which amounts to anything—restoring action and vitality.

In the treatment of this sad affection, I use my Medicated Baths, medicated with various substances, as tarabinth, chlorine, iodine, ammonia and hydrargyrum, in connection with medicated electricity and galvanism, and other fine remedial agencies.

I will contract to cure any case of paralysis, provided there exists no organic lesion.

Catarrh.

Stoped-up Head, Running of the Nose,
Constant Hawking and Spitting,
Constant Blowing of the Nose.

Thousands suffer from that most annoying, disagreeable, and offensive complaint—Catarrh, without knowing what it is.

Often the secreted mucous, flowing down the throat clogs up the lungs, and lays the foundation for consumption.

The most skillful physicians fail to cure it.

Recently, several "Ear Doctors" of this city, have turned their attention to the treatment of catarrh, and demand most fabulous prices from patients.

I cure any case of obstruction—stopped-up head—discharges of greenish, thick, thin, or glairy mucous from the nose, internally or externally—pain or fullness between the eyes—constant blowing of the nose—inflammation of the nasal passages—ulceration of the schneiderian membrane, etc., in the course of a few days.

Deafness.

Nervous Deafness, Noises in the Head,
Otorrhœa—Otitis (Discharge from Ear),
Paralysis of Auditory Nerve.

I am daily treating all affections of the ear with the most gratifying results. Some who had paid aurists nearly $1,000 without benefit, have been cured by me in a few weeks at a moderate expense.

Mercurial Diseases.

Salivation (Ptyalism), Mercurial Eruptions,
Mercurial Aches in Bones,
Mercurialization.

Mercury, injudiciously used, has filled the earth with wrecks of humanity. Thousands suffer from its effects, who have been unconsciously drugged by their physician. It is vain to attempt the cure of the majority of diseases while it remains in the body.

Although I have heard of several so-called antidotes for mercury in the human body, I have never yet seen a physician who could eliminate it from the system.

I can satisfy any patient or physician that I can absolutely extract mercury, lead, zinc, and other mineral poisons, in every case. One bath which I employ, even draws the lead from the white paint in the bath-room.

Cancers.

Noli-me-Tangere, Lupus, or Wolf Cancer,
Scirrhus Cancer—Fungous Cancer,
Rose Cancer—Spider Cancer.

I make a great speciality in the treatment of every description of cancer and tumors, and have a special department devoted to this branch of disease.

How many cancers and tumors are wrongfully treated by certain charlatans styling themselves "Cancer Doctors."

After being pronounced incurable, I will take any one of these cases in hand, and make a permanent cure.

My terms for treating cancers, etc., will be based on the age and condition of the patient, and the positive certainty of cure.

Generative Affections.

Self-abuse,—Discharges; Stricture—Gleet—Sores,
Spermatorrhœa (Seminal Weakness),
Syphilis (Primary and Secondary),
Impotence (Loss of Virility),
Premature Decay—Debility.

The press, the pulpit and the lecture-room are silent on the subject of diseases of the sexual organism. A false delicacy conceals the knowledge for which thousands thirst.

And how terrible are these diseases! Spermatorrhea, shattering the entire Nervous System—impairing the mind—and causing self-destruction. Syphilis, eating up the body by piece-meal—losing bone, muscle, and nerve by inches—being literally eaten up alive, and torturing the brain with agony.

Charlatans, or incompetent physicians may essay to cure them, but in vain. The only hope, and resort, is in the humane and learned physician who understand their case.

Among these affections, none are worse than Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and emissions. Dr. Woodbridge says, "That the loss of one ounce of seminal fluid by abuse, is equal to the loss of forty ounces of blood."

The worst form is when the seminal fluid passes off unperceived in the urine.

Empires, and characterless men, by working upon the fears of a mind—too often sharing the feebleness of the body—not only extort large sums of money, but, in nearly every instance, have complicated the disease, and rendered it more difficult to cure. I have never yet seen a case of Sexual Weakness or Impotency by any physician but myself.

All the affections of the sexual organs have been deeply studied by me for many years. I have made a discovery in the treatment of all syphilitic and virulent diseases which promises to overthrow all former preconceived notions and theories on the subject. I employ entirely new remedies, and never use nauseous copaiba, cubebs, turpentine and mercury. In every case I guarantee a perfect cure.

Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

POWHATAN ROBINSON. WILLIAM S. MOON

ROBINSON & MOON,

Civil Engineers and Surveyors,

OFFICE with Royster, Trezevant & Co., 280 Main street. Will attend to all branches of work in our profession. Orders promptly executed. We respectfully solicit the confidence and patronage of the community, and beg leave to make the following references: M J Wicks, President M & C R R; A S Livermore, Superintendent M and T R R; Colonel W R Hunt; Galbreath, Stewart & Co; James L Meigs, Esq; Orgill Bros & Co; Colonel F White, President M & T R R; Colonel Minor Meriwether; Colonel M B Pritchard; Bronson Bayliss, Esq; Logwood & Peyton; Royster, Trezevant & Co. ja30

BILLIARDS.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
ja31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shippers.

WE are authorized and prepared to make liberal Cash Advances in Currency on all cotton consigned to Messrs. DAVID DOWS & CO., New York City.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
ja6 No. 266 Front street.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of

MOORES, LETSOM & PETERS.

They will continue the Manufacture and Sale of

Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,

—AND—

SHOE FINDINGS,

At the old stand of MOORES, SMITH & Co.,

No. 342 Main Street.

JAMES C. MOORES,
EDWARD LETSOM,
P. J. PETERS, St. Louis, Mo.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 2nd, 1869. feb3

Notice.

WE have this day sold our stock of Sadlery, Saddlery Hardware and Shoe Findings to MOORES, LETSOM & PETERS, who will continue the business at our old stand. We solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the old firm.

The unsettled business of the old firm will be settled by Ed. Letsom and James C. Moores, at the old stand.

MOORES, SMITH & CO.
MEMPHIS, February 2, 1869. feb3

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

M. D. SHELBY,

Of ———, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
feb3 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

V. H. SWIFT,

Of ———, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 23rd day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
feb3 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

Of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be holden at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 24th day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
feb3 Western District of Tennessee.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

United States of America, Western District of Tennessee. } ss.

THIS is to give notice that on the 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of

B. J. A. COOPWOOD,

Of ———, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 450 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, before Hon. T. J. Latham, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D., 1869, at ten o'clock a.m.

Memphis, Tenn., 2nd day of February, A. D., 1869. J. M. TOMENY,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
feb3 Western District of Tennessee.

NOTICES.

Notice.

THE Memphis City Transfer Company have withdrawn their Street Line of Omnibuses for the present. Tickets redeemed at the Company's office, 237½ Main street.
feb2 E. P. FONTAINE, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE!

WHITAKER & BARDSLEY,

Successors to

J. N. Oliver & Co.

WM. WHITAKER and Wm. C. Bardsley have formed a copartnership, and will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business at the old stand,

38 Madison Street, DeSoto Block,

Under the name and style of WHITAKER & BARDSLEY. feb2

A Talk to Merchants Only

MEMPHIS is by nature the Great Salient Center of Commerce for an immense scope of country penetrated by the

Rails and Rivers

Converging to this Bluff. She is destined to become the great

Chicago of the South,

And will realize that condition sooner or later in proportion to the energy and enterprise chiefly of her Merchants. We wish to do OUR SHARE in bringing about this consummation,

DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED,

And are at this time SPENDING MONEY FREELY in sending our Agents through Arkansas, Mississippi and West Tennessee, setting forth the ACTUAL INDUCEMENTS which our Wholesale Merchants are enabled to offer. We have provided our House with A BIG STOCK of Goods, bought before the late advance, and can sell to CASH BUYERS (we do not want to do an old fogy business) as advantageously as ANY HOUSE in ANY MARKET. We ask MONEYED MERCHANTS to call and try us.
ja27 WM. R. MOORE & CO.

WOODEN WARE, ETC.

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,

330 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Buckets, Tubs,
Brooms, Churns,
Trays, Sifters,
Rope, Twine,
Brushes, Blacking,
Feather Dusters,
Children's Carriages
Bird Cages,

—AND ALL KINDS—

Wood and Willow Ware

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

PAYNE'S PATENT CHURN,

—AND—

Doty's Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

ja22

INSTRUCTION.

THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,

UNION STREET, (near Wellington),

WILL begin its Second Session on MONDAY, the first of February.
T. J. GIRARDEAU, Principal.
ja31 Miss DONNA M. HILL, Assistant.

New Advertisements.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS

Overton Hotel Smokers' Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER ja12

MILLINERY GOODS.

JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Millinery & Fancy Goods

CLOAKS, CLOAKINGS,

Silks and Trimmings,

Southeast Corner Third and Vine Sts.,

CINCINNATI.

Trefousse Kid Gloves.

ja31

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of FINNIE & BUCKHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. All claims will be paid on demand.
J. P. FINNIE,
J. F. BUCKHAM.

MEMPHIS, January 30, 1869.

J. N. OLIVER, G. M. WESTON, J. P. FINNIE, (late J. N. Oliver & Co.) (late Finnie & Buckham.)

Oliver, Finnie & Co.,

Successors to Finnie & Buckham.

WILL continue the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business and the manufacture of

MORGAN'S SELF-RISING FLOUR,

at the old stand, 284 Main street.
ja31

STOVES.

PLYMOUTH ROCK STOVES

FOR WOOD,

ARE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

Manufactured in the West, and adapted to the wants of Western People.

THEY STAND UNEQUALED

For Economy in Fuel,
For Durability,
For Capacity in Baking, Boiling, Broiling and Roasting,
For Simplicity in Management,
For Cleanliness in Cooking,
For Beauty of Design,
For Smoothness of Castings, and Elegance of Finish,

—AND AS—

Perfect Cooking Stoves in Every Respect

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 612 and 614 North Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

GEORGE W. SCOTT, Sole Agent,

336 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7

COTTON SEED.

Peeler Cotton Seed!

THE undersigned are prepared to receive and fill orders for this wonderful Cotton seed, and can assure Planters of its genuineness and careful selection.

The advantages of this Seed over all others is, that it is the most profitable to cultivate, and may be estimated as follows:

500 pounds cotton, worth over other varieties 10c............$ 50 00
30 bushels seed per bale, worth say $2 50............75 00

Or yielding in value over other cotton, per bale............$125 00

This Seed is suited to this climate, having been discovered in Mississippi. It matures early, and is very hardy, having withstood the tests of the most unpropitious seasons. It is very prolific, yielding a bale to the acre, and resembles Sea Island Cotton in length of staple and silkiness of fibre. Recent sales of the product of this Seed have been made in quantities at 37c. per pound in New York.

Send in orders early to FOSTER, GWYN & CO., or WM. GAY, 310 Front street, Memphis.
ja26

MEDICAL.

DR. P. G. L. GRASTY,

Practitioner of Medicine and Surgery,

Office, 279 1-2 Main Street.

Residence Worsham House, Memphis, Tenn.
ja31

Dr. F. Salter,

Devotes his attention to Obstetrics and Diseases of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

No. 59 Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m. ja15

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES YOUNG, having removed his residence and office from the city to the corner of Union and McLean avenues (adjoining the residence of B. M. Estes, Esq.), respectfully offers his professional services to his old friends and the public generally, both in country and city.
January 8, 1869. ja9

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay Agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.; BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.

CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.
feb3-tu.th.&sat

WANTED—Agents to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to Agents. Address American Knitting Machine Company, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. febs-w4?

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 9 Jefferson street.

New Advertisements.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

B. J. SEMMES & CO.,

254 Second Street,

IRVING BLOCK

HAVE FOR SALE

YANNISSEE,

WESTMORELAND

—AND—

BOURBON WHISKIES

OF ALL GRADES.

BRANDIES, WINES, Etc

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.
ja12

DRY GOODS.

JOHN G. ALLEN & SONS

—JOBBERS IN—

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY·GOODS!

—SPECIALTIES IN—

Dress Goods, White Goods

—AND—

NOTIONS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AND—

CLOTHING,

No. 511 North Main Street,

SAINT LOUIS, MO.
ja30

ASSURANCE.

The Most Vigorous and Progressive Company in the World.

THE

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES,

92 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WM. C. ALEXANDER............President
H. B. HYDE............Vice-President
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS............Actuary
J. W. ALEXANDER............Secretary

Twenty-five Reasons for Prefering this Company to all others:

1. Its Cash assets are upwards of $8,000,000 and constantly increasing.
2. None of this is made up of promissory notes as in many Companies.
3. Its Cash Income per annum is now over $5,000,000 and steadily growing larger.
4. None of this is composed of the notes-of-hand of policy-holders, as is the case in many Companies.
5. It has paid to widows and orphans, and other claimants under policies on deceased members, about $2,000,000.
6. Such payments are made in cash, and not partly in canceled notes, as is the case in many Companies.
7. No deductions are made from the face of a policy for premium notes when it becomes a claim, as is the case in all Note Companies.
8. The sum of $2,500,000, and upwards, in cash divided among policy-holders, (this included the dividend for the present year), as profits of the business.
9. All the profits of the business are annually divided among the assured Equitably, instead of being wholly or partially distributed among the Stockholders, as is the case in all "Mixed" and "Proprietory" Companies.
10. Dividends are invariably available as Cash in payment of premiums.
11. The dividends are made from the start, and not postponed until after the lapse of several years, as in many Companies.
12. The Society deals Equitably with its policy-holders.
13. The Equitable has made more progress since its organization than any other Life Company in the World.
14. Its risks have been so carefully selected and its dealing so equitable, that it has never been obliged to contest the payment of a claim at law.
15. Its modes of applying dividends are more numerous and advantageous than those of any other Company in the World.
16. It issues all the popular styles of policy, including "Ten Year Non-forfeiting" and "Endowment" policies.
17. The amount of new business during the year ending September 1, 1868, was $51,866,814.
18. Its policies average larger in amount than those of any other Company, showing that capitalists select the Equitable for purposes of investment.
19. The profits of the business are apportioned to the assured on the "Contribution Plan," which is conceded to be the only Equitable mode of division; and not by the mode adopted by many Companies, which is greatly UNJUST to a large proportion of the policy-holders.
20. It is as liberal in the conduct of its business as is consistent with safety to the assured, and does not sacrifice proper caution to an ambition to increase the nominal amount of its business, as is the case with many new Companies.
21. It employs the best medical talent for examination of applicants, and writes policies only on the very best lives, thus keeping the mortality among its assured far below the average.
22. Policies in this Company may become self-sustaining, by the operation of dividends, after a comparatively short term of years.
23. Policies in this Company, by the application of dividends in the appropriate method, constantly increase in amount, without increase of premium, until after the lapse of a term of years, it is expected they will be at least doubled.
24. Losses in this Company are promptly paid, and information always given without delay to the interested parties.
25. It combines all the advantages of all other Companies, without any of their objectionable features.

The new "Tontine Dividend Policies" have been introduced, thus giving policy-holders a permanent Cash Income during life—a very fine Investment.

Policies issued on single lives from $250 to $50,000.

JAMES A. SWAIN, General Agent

For Tennessee, Arkansas and North Mississippi,

No. 17 Monroe Street,

Opposite Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tennessee.
ja30

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 28th day of January, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. W. BARFIELD, of Lauderdale county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
ja31 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

WEDNESDAY, : : : February 3, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily Avalanche is filed regularly at the following places:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the Avalanche.

The Weekly Avalanche is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

If William R. Harris is in the city he will please call at this office.

News in Brief.

Streets muddy.

No engine-house draped in mourning for Captain Reid.

Street cars continue to be a magnificent failure and nuisance.

Levee and bluff almost covered with cotton as in times of peace.

Pearne not gone to Nashville yet. Too much scarcity of Spondulicks.

An attempt was made about one o'clock Wednesday morning to fire the Provine block.

The telegraph lines were working badly yesterday and last night on account of the weather.

Judge Swayne presides over the Board of Mayor and Aldermen with dignity and discretion.

Brownlow pardoned fifteen convicts in the last thirty days, and over three hundred last year.

Mayor Leftwich is requested by the Board to examine and report on street-sweeping in Philadelphia and New York.

Mayor Leftwich will leave this week for Washington, and expects to take his certificate as member of Congress elect with him, but will not resign until his return.

A numerously signed petition from the members of the different churches in the city fronting on the Nicolson pavement, asking the city to pay the remaining taxes on the Nicolson pavement, was referred to the Finance Committee yesterday.

Mr. Sylvester Keeps, of 372 Main street, was robbed day before yesterday of seven hundred dollars, taken from his money drawer by a negro. Bob Hall, one of the suspected parties has been arrested in Nashville, and one hundred and eighty dollars found on his person. He was one of three negroes suspected who bought tickets for Washington city, but it is thought that the other two went to New Orleans.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

New Firm.—We invite the attention of our friends to the advertisement of Messrs. Moores, Letsom & Peters, to be found in another column. They succeed the old firm of Moores, Smith & Co., which, under the management of Mr. John Moores and Edward Letsom, attained a high rank in the saddlery, harness and leather trade. The new combination give them facilities second to none in the country for supplying country merchants with everything in their line. They are genial gentlemen, correct and liberal merchants and deserving of a large patronage.

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

A New Book.

The Heroine of the Confederacy; or, Truth and Justice. By Miss Florence J. O'Connor; 400 pages, 12 mo., paper. Price one dollar. Published by A. Eyrich, 130 Canal street.

This readable work has just been placed upon our table by Church & Co. It is a good romance, taken from the realities of the late war, and written from a Louisiana standpoint. It contains touching memories of the last few years, glimpses of Southern society as it was, and many graphic sketches of the thrilling incidents of the war. It breathes the spirit of woman's true devotion, and quick, warm impulses. As a graphic historical romance, it is a highly creditable production.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Young Men's Hebrew Literary Association.—This young society held its second public performance last Sunday evening, before a large and intelligent audience of Israelites of this city. Mr. Adolph Loeb, President of the Association, made the opening address in a very pleasing way. Mr. H. Fryberg recited the soliloquy of Cassius, from Julius Cæsar, and did it in a very creditable manner for a school boy, but not for a man of his years. He ranted too much, and his gestures were awkward and often out of place. Shakspeare's readings is evidently not his forte although his efforts were taken by the kind audience assembled. In the debate, "Shall suffrage be extended to woman," Mr. S. Hirsch distinguished himself on the negative side for producing the best argument; he appeared too much frightened at times, which somewhat marred the effect of his argument, notwithstanding he did tolerable for the first time. Mr. Henry Mitchell read an original essay on Intemperance, which was well written but poorly delivered; it looked as if some one wrote the essay, and he was so scared that he read it at a two-forty rate and in a very monotonous tone. Henry has talent, but it needs bringing out.

Yours, Betty.

Wanted.—At City Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets,

5,000 Bank of Tennessee, new issue.

5,000 Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad first morigaged bonds.

Letter from Grand Junction—Slander Refuted.

Grand Junction, Feb. 1, 1869.

Editors Avalanche: In view of the act passed by the Legislature of this State extending the corporation of the town of Grand Junction, the citizens thought proper to call a meeting on the night of the 28th for the purpose of giving the town a name. There was a large attendance—in fact almost every citizen was present. After considerable discussion it was unanimously argeed to give the crossing of the two great thoroughfares, the Memphis and Charleston and Mississippi Central Railroads, a name. The Rev. D. C. Wells acted as Chairman and N. A. D. Bryant as Secretary. Among several names suggested, Ashland proved to be the unanimous choice of the meeting. The proceedings were sent by the Secretary to the Legislature, and it now remains for that honorable body to decide whether they will sanction the change or not. On yesterday evening there was considerable excitement on the platform of the Stonewall House, and upon inquiry I found that twenty-five Memphis papers, 10x12, had been received in which was an article signed "Rob Roy," This 10x12 sheet seems never to have found its way out here before, and probably would not have done so this time, but it happened that "Rob" arrived here at one twenty-one a.m., and having to remain with "mine host, M. P. M." until five a.m., he partook too freely of the article generally known as "tangle-foot," but in his case tangled the brain, causing him to speak very disrespectfully of one of our best citizens—Rev. D. C. Wells—and falsely of another—N. A. D. Bryant—both of whom are respected by all who know them. His covert assertion—that the meeting and results were prompted by Northern and English capitalists—is false from beginning to end. It is to justify two of our best and most worthy citizens that we notice "Rob Roy's" letter. Otherwise we would "consider the source," and treat it with the contempt it deserves. As regards our little town and its citizens, I must say they are all peaceable, quiet and law-abiding. Even the negroes, whom "Rob" says are controlled by Bryant, are peaceable and hard-working; and I doubt whether some of them would notice "Rob" if he were to come and make himself known as acting in the same capacity as when last here, *i. e.*: a vender of falsehoods, slang and slander.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Amusements.

New Memphis Theater.—There was an excellent attendance at the New Memphis Theater last evening, notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, to witness Miss Leo Hudson in her second grand personation of "Mazeppa," dramatized from Byron's well-known poem. The Mazeppa style of drama is somewhat new to the theater-goers of Memphis, and is certain to prove a decided success during the engagement of Miss Hudson. The piece has been placed on the stage in very fine style, and at considerable cost to Manager Steinkuhl. It is produced with all the incidental music, mechanical effects and new and beautiful scenery. Miss Hudson sustains the title *role* with very fine effect, and particularly distinguishes herself in the broad-sword combats. Again and again was she greeted with applause, and more especially when bound to the back of the "fiery steed" by the cruel order of the Castillian (Mr. White), she made the perilous ascent from the stage to the ceiling of the theatre. Mr. Murry, who is a most careful and studious actor, gave an excellent rending of the character of "Abder Khan," King of Tartary. His "make up" was most appropriate. Mr. Malmburg enacted the part of "Primistans" with great spirit, and gave ample evidence that he is a most accomplished swordsman. Mr. Dalton as "Thamar," and Mr. White as the "Castillian," both were greeted with several well-merited rounds of applause. Mr. McWade as "Drolinske," and Mrs. Cline as "Zembler," kept the audience in roars of laughter by their comicalities whenever they were on the stage. Mrs. Cline sang a French song in her usual charming manner, and in response to a rapturous encore gave the "Sabre of my Sire" in exquisite style. The other parts of the drama was well filled by Mrs. Lanagan, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Plunkett, Miss Valtee, and Messrs. Lanagan, Cline and Dovey. Last, but certainly not least, particular mention must be made of the horse which figured so conspicuously throughout the piece. This animal has been most carefully trained, and is most decidedly a "star" of the first magnitude. It cavorted around the stage in grand style, as all "fiery untamed steeds" are supposed to do, and made the ascent at full speed amid the tumultous applause of the audience. The horse is, without exception, the feature of the drama, and the noble animal certainly carried off the majority of the owners. This evening "Mazeppa" will be repeated, with Miss Hudson and the horse in the leading roles, and on Saturday afternoon there will be a Mazeppa matinee for the benefit of the juvenile portion of the community.

Mr. Sylvester Keeps, of 372 Main street, was robbed day before yesterday of seven hundred dollars, taken from his money drawer by a negro. Bob Hall, one of the suspected parties has been arrested in Nashville, and one hundred and eighty dollars found on his person. He was one of three negroes suspected who bought tickets for Washington city, but it is thought that the other two went to New Orleans.

All kinds of dress goods marked down at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

Frightful Death of a Kentuckian near Clarksville.

Mr. John Baynham, a well-known citizen of New Providence, met a sudden and terrible death, last Friday night, near Clarksville. The *Chronicle* says that few particulars in reference to this sad affair have been obtained, owing to the fact that he was alone when it happened. He was in the city during the day (Friday) attending the tobacco sales; and, as near as we have been able to ascertain, he left here about dark, on foot, to return home. He was found the next morning under the lower bridge, having fallen a distance of about twelve feet, his head striking a large stone, fracturing the skull and probably breaking his neck. The fact that his money and watch were not found upon the body, at first led to suspicions that he had been foully dealt with, but the absence of both having been satisfactorily explained, the only reasonable conclusion to be arrived at is that he, being somewhat intoxicated at the time, sat down to rest, and leaning too far back, lost his balance and fell. Death must have been instantaneous, as there was no evidence of any struggle having been made by the unfortunate man after he fell.

Mr. Baynham was about thirty-five years of age, and a native of Kentucky, but had resided in New Providence for some time past. He had been buying tobacco for a number of years, and is said to have been one of the best judges of that article in this section of country. He was a man of fine sense and good business qualifications, and possessed some noble traits of character, his greatest fault being that "he was his own worst enemy."

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Dr. Jones.—This eminent physician and surgeon has stopped at the Peobody Hotel to remain for a time and has already given evidences of his skill, scientific attainments and varied experience. His specialties we believe are the diseases of the eye and ear, in the care of which he has been remarkably successful in other cities. The Doctor has had the advantage of attending the best medical colleges in this country and Europe, and has his diplomas in his office to show what he is where he has been. With four and diplomas from the best medical institutions in the world, his science will not be questioned. He charges no fee for consultation and will immediately tell any one calling, the possibility and probability of effecting a cure.

Dr. Jones' success in straightening crooked eyes has been truly wonderful, and those who may be unfortunately afflicted in this manner would do well to consult him at an early day, for his office is crowded and his stay is necessarily limited. It will be little trouble to call, and the benefit resulting may be great.

Lost.—A small brown colored female pointer, with a green ribbon on her neck; right eye a little inflamed. Will give five dollars for her recovery.

A. C. Brewer,
216 Front street,
tf

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

CITY COUNCIL.

Official Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Memphis, February 2, 1869.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on Tuesday, February 2, 1869, present Hon. J. W. Leftwich, Mayor, Chairman Swayne, Glancy, Foley, Joyce, Marshall, Black, Durff, Cartwright, Dyer, Holst, O'Donnell, Cicalla, Gallagher, Renner, Ogden, Moffet, Wolcott, Vincent, Ellis and Williams, Aldermen.

A quorum being announced, the Chairman took his seat and called the Board to order, when the roll of Alderman was called.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor's Office, City Hall,
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Aldermen:

To provide for the financial wants of the city, and to make most of the railroad crisis now upon us, overshadows all other questions, and must engage your careful attention both now and for some time to come.

My own financial views were clearly defined in my two last messages, and while they by gained strength by investigation and thought, I consider them as having been rejected, and hope your combined wisdom will develop a better and more acceptable policy.

In the meantime I have temporarily silenced the demands of our creditors with a promise that at *this* meeting some measure for their relief would be adopted, and remembered as "the railroad era," during which combinations and connections will be formed that will both make and unmake cities, and opportunities lost to us now may never be recovered. The sale of our stock in the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad—which gave us the money so recently necessary—has secured its completion during this year, and its permanent control by those largely interested in the prosperity of Memphis—was rejected ostensibly to retain a controlling influence in the manage. ent of that road. Now, if, under your management, the year is allowed to pass without its completion, and the grand results derivable therefrom be lost to Memphis, you will be held rigidly responsible for the failure; and if, within that time, a new issue of stock shall be made, and thus its control wrested from your hands, or, if the bonds of the road which have precedence over the stock shall be made to claim that precedence, and thereby our stock become valueless, those who have been loudest in their clamors against the sale will be even louder in condemning you because it was not sold when it could have been.

On the 14th of January, 1868, you empowered the Mayor and Finance Committee to make such financial arrangements for the benefit of the city as they might think necessary. Whether this authorizes them to sell and convey city property is a mooted legal question and needs an explanatory ordinance; and as all unlimited power in the hands of a few is liable to abuse, I would recommend that it be so amended as to make the approval of the Board of Aldermen necessary to the perfection of such sale.

Though the advice has been more than once disregarded, I am again constrained by a sense of public duty to call your attention to the urgent necessity for a permanent and thorough accountant in the Controller's office, the duties of which are such that no one man can satisfactorily perform them.

In sympathy with his bereaved family and comrades, we are called upon to mourn the loss of Captain J. J. Reid, a most zealous and efficient member of the Fire Department; and inasmuch as he lost his life while in the active discharge of his duty, it would be but simple justice for the city which he so devotedly served while living, to make a reasonable provision for those who depended on him for support.

As the soldier guards the national life and honor, so the fireman protects the life and treasure of the citizen, and to both alike are due a generous recognition of their services. The underwriters of the city, I am sure, would liberally imitate your example in a measure of this nature.

As trustees for the custody of the sinking fund, heretofore provided for, I appoint and respectfully ask you to confirm Messrs. E. McDavitt, F. W. Smith and I. M. Hill, and for Captain of Fire Company No. 2 I appoint ——.

I have respectfully to request a leave of absence for a few weeks, and the appointment of your honorable Chairman to act as Mayor for that time.

I herewith present a communication from General Upton, commander of the post, for such action as may be deemed appropriate.

Yours, very respectfully, etc.,
John W. Leftwich, Mayor.

Received and ordered published.

Headquarters Post Memphis,
Memphis, Tenn., January 27, 1869.

Hon. Mr. Leftwich, Mayor City of Memphis:

Sir—Citizens frequently make complaints at these headquarters of disorders and abuses committed by soldiers. They all have their origin in the bad whisky sold to the soldiers by the citizens, and I cannot be responsible so long as the traffic is allowed to continue. Under these circumstances I would respectfully ask the action of the city authorities to prevent in future the sale of any intoxicating liquors to the soldiers, under such penalties as they may consider expedient.

The action I have the honor to request, was taken by the city authorities at Humboldt upon a similar application of the commanding officer at that post.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. Upton,
Lieut. Col. 25th Inf., Bv't Maj. Gen. U.S.A., Commanding Post.

Received and ordered to be published.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

Office of City Attorney,
February 2d, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

In response to a resolution passed your last meeting, asking for information as to the number of judgments against the city, etc., I have to report that the following embrace all now against the city: James Simpson vs. the City; amount, principal and interest, $11,000; H. Aury & Co. vs. the City, principal and interest, $4,400 39; Poston & Humes, $1,000; E. D. Smith, $00. Upon these judgments executions have been issued and are in the hands of the officers.

R. J. Morgan,
City Attorney.

Received and ordered to be published.

Office City Tax Collector,
Memphis, Feb. 1, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: My collections for the month of January amount to five thousand and forty-nine dollars and sixty-two cents ($5,049 62.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

John H. Bowen, City Tax Col.

Collections for city paving, $1,797 27. Grading, $50 20. Respectfully,

John H. Bowen, City Tax Col.

Received and ordered published.

City Hospital, Memphis,
February 1, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: The following report for the week ending January 31, is respectfully submitted:

No. of patients remaining at last report			87
" " "	received during the month		78
" " "	treated	" "	165
" " "	discharged	" "	53
" " "	died	" "	16
" " "	remaining January 31		96

Herewith is enclosed a statement of the marine account for the month, amounting to six hundred and forty-two dollars ($642), a copy of which has been furnished the Surveyor of Customs for settlement with the City Treasurer.

Respectfully, G. B. Thornton,
Physician in charge.

Received and ordered published.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 1st, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report my collections for the month of January, 1869, to be $616 25.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles Borner,
Market Master South Memphis Market.

Received and ordered published.

Memphis, February 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: My collections for the month of January, 1869, amounts to $3,677 10.

Respectfully,

Robert Good, Wharfmaster.

Received and ordered published.

Memphis, Feb. 2d, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to report my business for the month of January, to be as follows:

Amount received for weighing coal	$118 33
Amount received for weighing sundries	82 11
Total	$200 44

Respectfully submitted.

Jos. H. Cash, City Inspector.

Received and ordered published.

Memphis, Feb. 1st, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: Allow me to submit to your honorable body a report of my collections for the month of January, 1869, at the North Market, which amounts to $209. Respectfully submitted,

Peter Connally,
Market Master North Market.

Received and ordered published.

Receipts and disbursements for the month of January, 1869:

RECEIPTS.

City taxes by Bowen, 1st corp. year	$11,460 38
City taxes by Bowen, 4th corp. year	1,514 61
Expense account by Bowen, 4th corp. year	7 00
Penalties by Bowen, 4th corp. year	1,055 21
Paving tax by Bowen, 4th corp. year	1,797 27
Grading by Bowen, 4th corp. year	50 20
Wharfage by Good, 4th corp. year	4,407 25
Market stalls by Connolly, 4th corp. year	209 00
Market stalls by Borner, 4th corp. year	326 75
Proceeds bonds, 4th corp. year	54,000 61
Proceeds sale of stock and old iron, 4th corp. year	859 30
Total	$76,371 56

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ledger balances	$70,902 20
Bills payable	10,500 00
Coupon account	1,410 00
Memphis and Little Rock Railroad	450 20
Interest account	301 32
Expense	126 83
Pauper	15 00
Streets and alleys	4 00
Total	392,735 76
Excess of disbursements over receipts,	$16,364 20.

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. Bacon, City Compt.

Received and ordered published.

Office City Engineer,
Memphis, February 2d, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: I submit the following report of expenditures for the month of January.

SALARIES.

Regular Department	$ 456 16	
Paving "	359 15—	$815 31
OFFICE EXPENSES.		
J. H. Cash, one horse		200 00
PUBLIC LANDING.		
J. & M. Lowden, 1,800 square yards paving		6,600 00
FRONT STREET BRIDGE.		
J. Fogarty, 2,360 cubic yards embankment		841 00
STREETS AND ALLEYS.		
Robert Allen, 407.73 square yards brick pavement on Adams street, east of High street		101 93
Robert Allen, hauling 12,500 brick		12 50
Cubbins, Gunn & Coover, grade stakes	19 15—	131 58
NICOLSON PAVEMENT.		
Beale street, two sections, total cost	$25,646 19	
City's portion		2,439 95
Total expenditure		$11,097 84

PROFILES.

I herewith submit profiles of the following streets, and recommend that the grades laid on the same be adopted:

Second street from bayou Gayoso to Bickford street.

Third street from bayou Gayoso to Keel's line.

Fourth street from Auction to Keel's line.

Fifth street from Auction to Chelsea street.

Sixth street from Mill to Chelsea street.

Auction street from bayou Gayoso to Randolph road.

Mill street from Randolph road to Second street.

Greenlaw street from bayou Gayoso to Randolph road.

Saffarans street from Randolph road to Keel's line.

Looney street from Randolph road to Keel's line.

Kerr street from Randolph road to Keel's line.

Chelsea street from Randolph road to Second street.

Randolph road from Johnson's avenue to new Raleigh road.

Johnson's avenue from bayou Quimby to Manassas street.

Keel street from Randolph road to Keel's line.

In compliance with a resolution requiring the City Engineer to report upon the condition of the Nicolson pavement, the causes of any defects in the same, and the steps necessary for its preservation and protection. I respectfully report the pavement generally in good condition except on Main street, between Beale and Market. The defects in this portion of Main street proceed from two causes. The depression in the pavement along the west side of the street railroad track is caused by the ditch dug for the pipes of the Gayoso Gas Company, which were laid at an unusual depth, and the earth not properly rammed, or sufficiently saturated with water. Municipal pavements laid over a length of the same company's pipes during the past year has shown no indication of yielding. The same plan would, I have no doubt, make good the portion which has settled.

The cost of repairing the pavement over the pipes on Main street and a short piece on Madison street would be about $1,200.

The pavement has settled slightly and vibrates under a passing load in many places between the rails of the track on that portion of Main street mentioned above, and the amount of rent paid for the boards resting on the ties, between which as fixed points when any slight settling of the earth occurs they vibrate from the passage of vehicles. This, it is hoped, has been almost entirely remedied in the pavement recently laid, by leaving more space for sand between the ties and the boards. Yielding in a few instances is caused by the settling of the ties themselves leaving an empty space between them and the boards. As the street railroad company is to keep Second street in repair within their track and for two feet on each side of them, the remedying of these last mentioned defects rests with them.

An unfortunate arrangement of the grades at the intersection of Union and Main streets makes the street unpleasant to travel over and causes the water to find its way through the pavement. This can be remedied by relaying the portion of the pavement west of the railroad for a considerable distance south and a short distance north of Union street and building gutters across Main street. Few defects are noticed in the pavement at other points, which are generally small and from causes not apparent.

Many of the streets are very dirty and should be cleaned immediately. The mud, if suffered to accumulate, becomes injurious and even in small quantities is very unpleasant to the inhabitants when ground into dust. I am of the opinion that the best way to keep the streets clean will be to prohibit by stringent ordinance the throwing or sweeping upon the streets of waste ashes or any kind of garbage, and a provision by the city for carting such ashes, etc., at regular intervals. I do not think an ordinance prohibiting the throwing on the streets can be enforced, unless the city makes some provision for carting the ashes, etc., away from the premises. This law, enforced, would make the street-cleaning light, except adjoining unimproved streets, where the mud would be carried on by the wheels of vehicles and feet of animals.

I would suggest, in addition to the above that an ordinance be passed requiring the abuttors to rake or sweep the dirt to the center of the street, at stated intervals, or when notified, and that the city make provision for carting away the same.

Great care should be exercised in taking up and relaying the paving for necessary purposes, and laws passed requiring them to give notice and to do the work in the best manner.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Humphreys, City Engineer.

Received and ordered published.

Memphis, February 2, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen—It will be seen from the annual statement which has been furnished, that our city affairs have greatly improved for the last twelve months, and that a continuance of the same policy which has been pursued by your honorable body for the last year, will ere long place the credit of the city on high ground. Yet with all the economy which you have established, and careful attention which you have bestowed on the tangled question in which you found the city, and the great improvement which you have accomplished, we are unable to carry on the city government without the aid of the two side parties. I would suggest as the best and cheapest mode of raising funds for that purpose the issuance of $500,000 of bonds, having thirty years to run, with a positive understanding and agreement that they shall not be disposed of for less than their par value in liquidation of any past due indebtedness of the city. These bonds could be used more advantageously than bills payable as collaterals. We are evidently compelled to resort to the one or the other, or sacrifice city property. If the issuance of these bonds can be made, I would have no hesitation in saying that the government of the city, commencing the next corporate year, could be carried on without the borrowing of a dollar. I mean, of course, with the same care and attention which has characterized your former Board.

With these bonds to raise the necessary amount to carry on the city government in the ordinary way in which it has been carried on, and provide for the payment of our July coupon interest and take up such outstanding past due city indebtedness as can be taken up at par, the city would be so far relieved as to insure her future a bright and prosperous one. This, in my judgment, is the most feasible plan for the first of January next, by the issuance of these bonds, which I believe to be the cheapest and best mode by which the object can be accomplished. That we have to borrow money to carry on the city government is a fixed fact, and the great question is or should be, in what way can it be accomplished, so as to cost the city the least amount of money? I would unhesitatingly say, issue the bonds; for the simple reason that they are a live collateral, and are prepared by money-lenders to bills payable, which can only be issued for the term of twelve months, after which time they are considered as dead collaterals. They will not do to retire past due indebtedness with. While the bonds can be used, in a great many instances, for that purpose, at par.

I would respectfully call your attention to the importance of enforcing the collection of the money due the city from the leases of the Navy Yard grounds. The City Attorney and City Treasurer, through whom the collections from that source, were directed by your honorable body cannot, in the very nature of things, give the subject that attention which its importance demands. I would, therefore, recommend the appointment of a special agent or receiver, whose duty it should be to enforce the collection at once, and make his returns weekly to the City Treasurer.

It is made the duty of the City Controller to examine the accounts of all the revenue officers of the city. This part of my duty has not been performed for the want of clerical force to assist me in my office, and I most respectfully ask your honorable body to furnish me with such assistance as will enable me to discharge that important duty. In the City Treasurer's office alone there is all of three weeks' examination of vouchers; there being over a million to examine and compare. I find the same state of things existing in the City Tax Collector's office.

I look the office of City Controller over twelve months ago with the belief and assurance from friends that I would be furnished with an assistant. The subject has been frequently brought before the Board, but the request has not been granted. The salary which I get will not justify me in employing a clerk. The every day active business of the office I can, and have attended to promptly, and, I believe, correctly; and, while I am willing to continue to do so, and do all in my power to curtail expenses and relieve the city from her embarrassed condition, yet I cannot perform impossibilities, and I do not think that you, as sensible men, will require it of me. I therefore respectfully ask your honorable body—if you cannot give me a permanent clerk consistently—to furnish me, from time to time (as the business of the office may require it), such assistance as will enable me to discharge the entire duties of the office with pleasure to myself and satisfaction to all concerned. Very respectfully,

R. D. Bacon, City Controller.

Received and ordered published.

City Engineer's Office,
January 1, 1869.

Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen:

Gentlemen: The following statement of the operations and expenditures of this department, during the forty-first corporate year, is respectfully submitted.

J. H. Humphreys,
City Engineer.

Received and ordered published.

[Continued to-morrow.]

The Courts.

Circuit Court—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—The case of Stewart & Bro. vs. Mitchell, was concluded yesterday and given to the jury. No verdict had been rendered up to the hour of reporting.

The criminal docket was also taken up and a good many cases disposed of.

The criminal docket will be continued to-day. All parties out on bonds are required to appear or forfeitures will be taken against them.

No other business on the calendar.

Municipal Court—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court did not convene yesterday owing to the illness of his Honor, the Judge. Court meets to-day at the usual hour, when the business on yesterday's calendar will be taken up and disposed of.

Chancery Court.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set for trial to-day:

Meath vs. Porter.
Treadwell vs. McKeon.
Jones vs. McGinnis.
Hill vs. Bland.
Overton vs. Stovall.
Commercial Bank vs. Ford.
Mitchell vs. Jackson.

The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of King, et al., vs. Williams, et al.

Ladies' button and lace oil goat at Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson's, 2t

Hides and Leather.—Our enterprising friends, Messrs. Ashbrook & White, whose card will be found in another column, make a specialty of the purchase and sale of hides, leather, furs and peltry. They are the successors of the house of George Philler & Co., and worthily sustain the reputation made by the old house.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

Five Hundred Thousand References. Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Two hundred boxes palm soap, 100 boxes German soap, 100 boxes olive German soap, wax candles, paraffine candles, coal oil, by the barrel or retail, tinware in great variety, coal oil lamps, all styles. Call on O. F. Prescott & Co., 40 Jefferson street. 2t

Removal.—The Memphis Steam Dying Establishment is removed to 262 Second street, (Madam Vincent Block) where its numerous patrons are respectfully invited. Two years of successful operation in the new process of dying and cleaning has given this house entire precedence, and it claims to be the only place in the South where gentlemen's wear can be cleaned without the old destructive mode of scouring. Every article of lady's apparel can be here renovated. All kinds of lace points, kid gloves, plumes and every article of dress goods cleaned, dyed or new finished. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Ladies and gentlemen, call and examine for yourselves.

B. A. Hollenberg, Proprietor,
2w 262 Second street.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Stone Pavement.

Memphis, January 31, 1869.

Having completed our contract for the stone pavement, some time since, we wish to state to those directly interested that we are now required by the city to press our collections for same, by taking legal steps against the property on which we hold assessments. We have been as lenient as possible and have put down a permanent improvement. All those who wish to avoid the costs of a lawsuit, that must inevitably be decided against them, will come up promptly and settle. Almost two-thirds of the number have already settled, and to them we tender our most sincere thanks.

J. & M. Lowden.

At Office of City Attorney, in Exchange Buildings, between nine and twelve o'clock a.m. 10t

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

For permanent cures of colds, catarrhs and catarrhal or bronchetic consumption, go to Dr. Stillman, 199 Main street. He cures all bad cases left without relief by traveling-steam-anatomical-inhalation-whole-column fellows, by his compound photographic and volatile oil vapors scientifically applied to each case, combining his far-famed *constitutional treatments*. Call and see his instruments, his letters and certificates of cures of popular and well-known citizens.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Wanted—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. Handlan & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

To the Traveling Public.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $1 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Horses and Mules.—Received yesterday, at Bluff City Stock Yard, corner Linden and Tennessee streets, a fine drove of cheap horses and mules. Will be sold low to close consignment.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

COLORED TRAGEDY.

A Desperate Lover Slays His Rival in a Steamboat Party—His Escape, Chase and Arrest.

Night before last a difficulty occurred at a colored ball in the city between Wm. Noe, the second steward, and Arthur Cartwright, a porter of the steamboat Caldwell, an Arkansas packet, and, as usual, a woman was at the bottom of the dark affair. They both loved the same lubly, lubly female entirely too freely to promote their harmony and friendship and pursuit of happineess together. The object of their affection was not able to entirely reciprocate so much intoxicated devotion without taking the Grecian bend too much for the strength of her back. In her frantic efforts to please both admirers she became hopelessly cross-eyed and seriously injured in her spinal column. This widened the breach between the two lovers, and they parted to dream of pistols and coffee and pancakes and sausage meat on the hostile Arkansas shore.

Yesterday morning the sun rose upon their wrath which they had nursed on the boat, and soon afterward they met by chance in the pantry. Noe was engaged in cooking breakfast when Cartwright approached, and without more than a word or two, drew a pistol and shot Noe and escaped. The ball took effect in Noe's skull just back of his ear, and he fell dead without speaking. An inquest was held by Coroner Samelson and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

At a later hour the murderer was captured and lodged in the station-house.

Five hundred variety French, German and American baskets at

Wheeler, Pickens & Co.,
330 Main street.

Our Public Buildings, Institutions, etc., etc.

Editors Avalanche: 'A stranger of ordinary experience, who comes from another city to Memphis, is prone to greet our ears with remarks not flattering to our intelligence, humanity or public spirit, on the subject of our public buildings and public institutions. The miserable character of our hospitals, asylums, schools and the absence of any proper provisions for the unfortunate, among a population of some fifty thousand in our city, representing immense wealth, with indications of unbounded prosperity in the future, have time and again been cast up to us. The want of anything like decent or suitable accommodations for our courts of justice has become a crying evil; for, strange as it may appear to the world around us, that element, the cause of every defect in a prosperous city, Shelby, the richest county in the State, is without a courthouse, and the only county in the State of Tennessee in that condition.

The District Court of the United States is held in a small rented room, about suitable in size for a lawyer's office, quite a distance from any of the other courts.

The Law and Chancery Courts are held in rooms improvised for their accommodation in the south end of the Opera House building, on Second street. The Circuit, Probate, Municipal and Commissioners' courts are in a building erected for their accommodation, while the lease of five years is unexpired, and after that time for any other purpose it may serve. The Criminal Court is held in a room built up over a livery stable on Main street, also on a lease of some five years. The Recorder's Court has two rooms, one in a building at the corner of Causey and Linden, the other on Adams street. Some of the courts are from a half to three-quarters of a mile distant from the others, and the whole amount of rent paid for each of these roons cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars per annum; of this amount the county's proportion is perhaps twenty-five thousand, while the twelve years would erect a suitable edifice wherein all the courts could be accommodated, the county saved the endless drain on its finances, and the tax-payers on their pockets, which the present wretchedly short-sighted policy creates.

There is no doubt that the

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation, (daily, except Sunday)	...	5:05 a.m.
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 272 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	9:00 p.m.	4:40 a.m.
Night Express	9:20 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 277½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	3:40 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Sardis Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)	3:10 p.m.	6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 277½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 29½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 277½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at	7:00 a.m.
Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at	7:30 a.m.
Arriving at Memphis at	1:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

EPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at.....2.05 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., N. York, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at.....12.40 p.m.
Arrive at.....1.15 p.m.
DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South, at.....3.00 p.m. and 10.40 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.05 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on Mississippi & Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads, at.....3.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....3.05 p.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on Memphis and Louisville, and branch Railroads, at.....2.05 p.m.
Arrive at.....9.00 a.m.
DEPART—For all Stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga, and West Tennessee Railroads, at.....12.40 p.m.
Arrive at.....1.15 p.m.
DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Madison, Duvall's Bluff, and Little Rock, Ark.—tri-weekly—at.....6.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....1.30 p.m.
DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at.....6.00 a.m.
DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Fridays at.....7.00. a.m.
DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at.....3.30 p.m.
Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at..7.00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Weights of Produce,

As established by law or custom in Memphis.

	Lbs. to bush.		Lbs. to bush.
Wheat	60	Millet Seed	50
Corn	56	Red Top Seed	14
Corn in Ear	70	Hungarian Seed	50
Corn Meal	50	Sorghum Seed	42
Rye	56	Blue Grass	14
Oats	32	Buckwheat	52
Barley	48	Onions	57
Irish Potatoes	60	Top Onion Sets	28
Sweet Potatoes	50	Peas	60
Beans	60	Split Peas	60
Castor Beans	46	Dried Apples	24
Bran	20	Dried Peaches	33
Clover Seed	60	Malt	34
Timothy Seed	45	Salt	50
Hungarian Seed	48	Turnips	57
Hemp Seed	44	Coal	80
Flax Seed	56		

Financial and Commercial.

Corrected daily by CITY BANK, corner of Jefferson and Front streets.

GOLD AND SILVER.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
American gold	35 @	36 @
Gold drafts on New York	—	36½@—
Silver	26@28	31 @32

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Exchange on Northern and Eastern cities	½@¾ dis.	par@¼ dis.
Exchange on N. Orleans	½@¾ dis.	¼ prem
" Nashville	½@¾ dis.	par @¼prm

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

On England per £ sterling	$6 90
On Ireland per £ sterling	6 90
On Scotland per £ sterling	6 90
On France, 5 francs for	1 38
On Germany 1 gold thaler	1 12
On " 1 Prussian "	1 02
On " 1 guilder	58
On " 1 silver	51
On Sweden 1 riksdaler	42
On Norway 1 Specie thaler	1 52

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Bonds of 1881	111½	5-20's of '68, new	107½
5-20's of '62	112½	5-20's of '67, new	108
5-20's of '64	109	5-20's of '68, new	108¼
5-20's of '65	110	10-40's	107¼

SCRIPS.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City scrip	72@—	75@78
County scrip	73@75	77@80
Police scrip	95@—	97@—
School scrip	90@—	92@95

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.
40's, war of 1812	$ 40
80's "	80
120's "	120
120's, not war of 1812	118
160's, war of 1812	150
160's, not war of 1812	145

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Tennessee bonds, old	67@—
" " new	67@—
" " coupons	80@—
Memphis city bonds, plain ex coupons	51½@52
" " " paving "	51½@52
" " " bonds held by M & C R Co.	62@63
M. & L. R. R. 8 per cent bonds	60@—
" " 7 per cent. bonds navy yard ex coupons	55@—
Memphis and Charleston Railroad stock	48@48½
Miss & Tenn R. R. 1st mortgage bonds	33@—
" " 2d "	31@33
" Central " 1st	65@—
" " " 1st " coupons	80@—
" " " 2d " bonds	45@—
" " " 2d " coupons	40@—
M. and O. R. R. 6 per cent. bonds	30@—
" " " 10 per cent. bonds	30@—

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1869.

It was a dull day in mercantile circles, nothing of interest transpiring outside of the execution of small orders for supplies and provisions and a moderate movement in cotton, added to which uninteresting situation the weather was of the most dismal character. The interior is swarming with "drummers" from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other cities, who are diverting considerable trade and money, and unless Memphis merchants bestir themselves they will fall considerably short of the active spring business which so many are now counting upon. Every railroad, steamboat and country town is alive with itinerant merchants with their carpet bags and samples, among whom it would be difficult, if at all possible, to find a representative of Memphis interests. The leading banks reported liberal offerings of Eastern exchange and an adequate supply of currency, though the amount tied up in cotton is considerable and deposits of commission merchants are at a low ebb if accounts are not considerably overdrawn in many instances. Should the present bad weather continue a day or two it will have reduced receipts of cotton and cease matters materially. New Orleans exchange is dull and nominally ¼ to ½ per cent. discount buying and par to ¼ premium selling. Little is making and the demand corresponds.

Gold was dull and lower, dealers bidding 135 and asking 136, with no transactions worthy of mention. It opened in New York at 135¾ to 135½, advanced to 135⅝ was firm at noon and closed at 135⅝. It was carrying at 7 per cent. with considerable of a short interest outstanding. Exports were $528,000.

In city and county scrip there was no movement to establish rates. Dealers affect a disposition to buy but seem to have no definite idea as to what they would pay. The truth is they don't care to buy but the pretense of buying is put on for effect on tax-payers and as an excuse for keeping up selling rates. However there is very little offering. The quotations of the City Bank, at the head of these columns, are about as near the rates as can be arrived at in the present inactive condition of things. It is rumored, however, that there are buyers for county scrip in market at 75. Police scrip is scarce and in demand at 95. One dealer bought a small amount at 96.

There was no movement in stocks or securities of importance and rates are nominal. City bonds are in demand at 53.

Recent inquiry shows how rapidly certain sections of the South are recovering from the wasting effects of the recent war. Lands which six months ago might have been had in large quantities for a dollar an acre, are now held at five dollars an acre, and the prospect is of a steady advance toward their real value, which is as much beyond present figures as they are beyond those of a recent period. South Carolina fully shares the benefits of the change. "The rapidity and extent of it," a Charleston correspondent writes, "can only be fully appreciated by those who have had opportunities for observing and contrasting the present condition of all classes of the Southern people with their condition twelve months ago.

C. P. Norris, Esq., Vice President of the First National Bank of this city, left for the North yesterday, for recreation and the improvement of his health, which is much impaired from months of close confinement to business. He will be absent several weeks. He has the wishes of many friends for perfect restoration of health and many years of usefulness and prosperity in the sphere for which he is so eminently qualified.

The New York money market is reported as presenting no material change to-day, call loans being 7 per cent. Gold had a downward tendency but was sustained by a large short interest. Sterling exchange was steady at 109¾ for 60-day bills. Government securities opened unsettled with considerable bidding at buyer's option, were dull on second call but closed firmer and fairly active. Tennessee securities were inactive and nominal. Stocks were unsettled and irregular at the opening, improved at the first open board in consequence of "bears" covering previous contracts, exhibited a downward tendency at the second board, and closed generally active with prices well sustained as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	67½@68
Tennessee bonds, new	67½@67¾
Bonds of 1881	112
5-20s of '62	113
5-20s of '64	109¼
5-20s of '65	109¾
5-20s of '65, new	108¾
5-20s of '67	108¾
5-20s, new, of '68	108¾
10-40 bonds	108¾
Pacific 6s	101¾
Wells & Fargo Express	—
American Express	47½
Adams Express	—
United States Express	—
Merchants' Union Express	18¾
Quicksilver	25
Canton	19¾
Pacific Mail	119¾
Western Union Telegraph	39
New York Central	164¾
Erie	13½
Hudson	126¾
Reading	96¾
Chicago and Alton	132
Chicago and Alton preferred	152
Toledo, W. and Ft. W.	65
Toledo, W. and Ft. W. preferred	77
St. Paul	66¾
St. Paul preferred	81¾
Fort Wayne	123¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾
Michigan Central	120
Michigan Southern	94¾
Illinois Central	126¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	96
Cleveland and Toledo	104½
Rock Island	131
Chicago and N. W.	84½
Chicago and N. W. preferred	92¾

In regard to Southern securities the New York *Herald* of Saturday says:

Southern securities were firmer, the efforts of the "shorts" having touched bottom. The Louisiana bonds were strong on account of a correction of the report with reference to the legal decision given in a New Orleans court, and which only affected Louisiana State notes. The speculators appear to have made use of it as inferentially applicable to the State bonds. The closing quotations on the call at the regular board were as follows: Tennessee, ex coupon, 67 to 68¾; Tennessee, new, 67¾; Louisiana 6s, ex coupon, 57¾ to 58¾; Virginia, new, 63; Georgia sixes, 87 asked; Georgia sevens, new, 92½ to 93; North Carolina sixes, 63 to 64; North Carolina, new, 61½ to 62; Missouri sixes, 87¼ to 87½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 67; Louisiana sixes, 73 asked; Louisiana sixes, levee, 68¾ to 69; Louisiana eights, levee, 85 to 86¾.

Cotton Market.

A number of orders were received to-day and a good demand was experienced which, with favorable advices from the East, enabled holders of desirable tables to unload at an advance of ¼c on yesterday's prices, to the extent of about 2,500 bales, although the general limit on orders was 27c for low middling. As noticed every day for a week back, the demand was not sufficient to absorb the amount offering at the ruling rates, so it is not surprising, therefore, that there were anxious sellers at the close at figures which others had realized. Among the more noteworthy sales were 50 bales ordinary to good ordinary at 26¼c; 26 inferior at 23½c; 53 ordinary at 25¾c; 21 and 20 barely low middling at 27, 25 and 51 good ordinary at 26¾c, 52 do at 26¼c, 4 and 43 do at 26¾, 27 and 140 strict good ordinary at 27c, 165 do or barely low middling at 27½, 9 and 20 low middling at 27c, 20, 200, 40, 45, 28 and 93 do at 27¾c, 51 do at 27¾c, 190, 17 and 143 do at 27½c, 97 middling at 27¾c, 56, 29, 20, 45 and 62 do at 28c, 26 do at 27¾c, 33 do at 27½c, 20 strict to good middling at 28c, 25 good middling at 29c, 40 strict middling at 28½, 36 do at 28¾c, 6 bales Peeler cotton at 36c. We quote:

Ordinary	25¾	@	26¼
Good ordinary	26¾	@	27¼
Low middling	27¼	@	27¾
Middling	28	@	—
Strict middling	28½	@	28¾
Good middling	29	@	—
Peeler cotton	36	@	—

Receipts since yesterday were 1,783 bales, of which 458 bales were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 143 per Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, 414 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, 618 bales per river, of which the Des Arc, from White river, brought 463 bales), and 150 (estimated) per wagon. Exports were 1,493 bales, of which 93 bales were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 164 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and 1,236 per river.

Increase in stock since last statement, 290 bales.

In receipts for the season we have now fallen 819 bales behind last season. The receipts from September 1 to February 2, 1867-8, were 174,021 bales.

The official returns of the cotton culture in the Bombay Presidency show a small increase last season from the preceding in the amount of land under cultivation, but slight decrease in the crops taken from it. The land under cultivation during the year 1867 for raising cotton was 1,879,465 acres 35¼ guntas (opefortieth of an acre). Last year the breath of land used for the same purpose was 1,900,029 acres 36½ guntas. A little upward of three-quarters of a million acres were devoted each year to exotic cotton. The total crop a year ago was 126,341 candies 759 pounds, or in pounds 93,052,103. The past season the crop was only 109,167 candies 656 pounds, or 85,557,884 pounds. The decrease is largest in exotic cotton, amounting to 66,749 candies in 1867, and only 58,337 candies in 1868. The crop of native cotton has likewise diminished from 59,592 candies in 1867 to 55,830 candies in 1868. The report of the Commissioner adds that there is a prospect of a good crop the coming year.

W. P. Wright & Co. say, in their circular of the 27th:

Shippers are doing little or nothing on their own account, nor can they execute an order for foreign account; meanwhile the stock on hand is steadily increasing, and we have now arrived at the point when the struggle between the English spinner and the American speculator begins in real earnest. The idea is general here and at the South that Manchester will be obliged to buy in Liverpool largely, and so push prices up to a parity of the markets in this country very soon, and to a much higher point later on, the basis for the opinion is the light stock in Liverpool, the small amount on the way, and the certainty that our export for some weeks must of necessity be moderate.

The Chicago *Tribune* of a recent date presents several incontrovertible facts, in the following shape, that are of interest to our readers:

The prices of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and gold, in their intimate connection in the present speculative state of the markets for all four, are worthy of the careful consideration of every person interested in either one. More than a month ago the active foreign demand for cotton stimulated a speculative movement in that staple in New York. The speculative fever infected the planters and induced them to hold back their crops of cotton, just as the farmers of the Northwest were induced to hold their wheat in October. The speculation has also been imparted, to some extent, to the provision market in New York, and the result is that prices of all these products, but cotton particularly, have been run up beyond an exportable price. Exports of domestic produce have fallen off greatly, not only within the past month, but also as compared with the same period of last year, while imports are increasing. The speculation in products has been indirectly aided by the gold speculators, or rather the speculators in products and gold have mutually encouraged each other, because when products do not go forward to keep up the foreign balances, gold must be exported. This has advanced the rate of foreign exchange, and consequently the price of gold, and the advancing price of gold has been reflected back with stimulating effect on the price of products, the speculative strength of all these markets being in a great measure sustained by the cotton speculation.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, February 2, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	1,783	
Received previously	171,419—173,202	
		173,249
Exported to-day	1,468	
Exported previously	149,539—151,032	
Stock at noon this day		22,217

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, February 2—10:30 a.m.—Market opened quiet but steady in prices. Uplands, 29½c; Orleans, 30c.

12 m.—Cotton market strong with a greater demand for the lower grades.

2:15 p.m.—Ordinary, 27c; good do. 28 to 28¼c, and scarce; low middling, 29¾; middling, 29½c; good do., 30¼ to 30½c. Cotton market less active. Sales up to this time to-day 5,000 bales; Receipts, 3,000 bales up to this time.

4:20 p.m.—The market closed more active for the lower grades. Sales to speculators 887 bales; sales for exports, 3,027 bales; in transit, 2,294 bales; contracts made for 100 bales, low middling, deliverable in March at 28¾c, 50 bales, middling, deliverable in February at 29c; 50 bales, low middling, deliverable in March at 28¼c; 150 bales, low middling, deliverable in March at 28½c. Ordinary, 27c; good ordinary, 28¼c; low middling, 28¾c; middling, 29½c; good middling, 30¼ to 30½c.

London and Liverpool Markets.

LONDON, February 2—1 p.m.—Five-twenties, 76; Erie, 26; Consols, 93¾; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, February 2—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opened firm at 13¾ to 15¼d for middling uplands, and 11¾ to 12d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 15,000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market continues firm and unchanged in prices. Sales will reach 15,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Dull at $6 per bbl for russets and limbertwigs, in store.

BRAN—Quiet at $25 per ton in first hands, shipping order.

BUTTER—Neglected and nominal.

BACON—Dull. Choice sugar-hams, 19½ to 20c.

BEEF—We quote fresh slaughtered at 4 to 5c ℔ b for fore and 8 to 9c for hindquarters.

CORN—Quiet and firm at 68@70c for shelled, shipping order, in first hands and jobbing in stores, at 75@80c.

CORN MEAL—Dull at $3 25@3 50 ℔ bbl for choice white.

COFFEE—Market unchanged. Jobbing prices are 19 to 25c for common to strictly choice, Rio; affil 35c for Java, in store.

COTTON SEED—We quote Dickson $5 and Peeler $3 per bushel. Common varieties nominally $1@2 per bushel.

CHEESE—Market firm at 20c for Western reserve, 20¼c for English dairy and 21c for Factory, selections, in store.

DRIED FRUIT—In good demand at 7@9c for apples and 10@12c for peaches.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. We quote superfine $6 50@7 per bbl; extra, $7 50@8; double extra, $8 50@9; treble extra, $9 50@10 50; choice family brands, $11@12.

FISH—Quiet and firm. Jobbing prices are as follows: No. 1 family mackerel per bbl, $27; ditto per hf bbl, $14; do. per kit, $2 50. No. 2 per bbl, $21; per hf bbl, $11; per kit, $2 60. No. 3 per bbl, $18; per hf bbl, $9 50; per kit, $2 10. Dry cod 7½@8c per lb. Dry herrings ℔ box, 55c.

LARD—Quiet at 22¼ per ton for timothy, at the river.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 21 to 22c; dry salted, 19 to 20c; green salted, 10@11c; green from butchers, 9 to 10c; dry salted, 18 to 19c.

LARD—Quiet. Choice city rendered in kegs, 22c; in bbls and tierces, 20 to 21c.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c. for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5, rates in store.

OATS—In light supply and firmer. We note small sales at 75c per bushel for prime mixed in shipping order.

ONIONS—Quiet at $5@6 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Quiet. Carbon, 70 to 45c per gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 25; train, $1 25; lard, $1 70@1 75; lubricating, 50c.

PORK—A fair jobbing trade with light receipts and prices stiff. We quote store prices as follows: Mess pork ℔ bbl, $32 50; rump, $27@27 50; jowls, $22 50. Bulk meats ℔ lb: Clearsides, 17c; clear rib sides, 17½; cured sides and shoulders, 14c; heads and jowls, 8c. Dressed hogs scarce at 12½@13c round.

POTATOES—Unchanged. Store prices are $4 50@5 ℔ per bbl for Pinkeyes, $2 75@3 for peachblows and $3 75@4 for russets. London ladies are scarce.

SUGAR—Louisiana quiet and firm at the following prices by the hhd, in store; white clarified, 16 to 16½c; yellow clarified, choice, 15½ to 16c; fair to fully fair, old process, 12½ to 13½c; prime to choice, do. 14 to 15c. Refined sugars nominal.

SALT—Market quiet. 250 lb barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 15@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 55@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 wisbels, $4 75@5; Liverpool sacks, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

TOBACCO—We note a sale of 1,500 lbs medium leaf, in cases, at 10c.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 per gallon.

COLD--BLOODED MURDER.

A Negro Man Shot Three Times in the Head,

And a Negro Woman Dangerously Wounded.

From the Lebanon Herald and Register, 30th.]

Our quiet and peaceful community was startled last Sunday morning by the reception of the news that a cold-blooded double murder had been committed, some four or five miles north of town. The victims were Edward Harris and Susan Burrell, both said to be quiet, inoffensive citizens. The facts in the case, so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: The perpetrator of the deed (whose name, for prudential reasons, we withhold for the present) went to the house of a neighbor and asked Mr. George Bruce for some blacking, which he procured, and blacked his face and hands. He threatened several times to kill Mr. Bruce, but finally went off, saying that he intended to kill the negro Harris, giving no reason for such intention. On his way to the cabin of Harris he met the woman, Susan Burrell. He asked her if she had seen Dick Lebow pass that way. She told him no. He then told her to remain where she was until he returned. He then proceeded to the residence of Harris. Arriving there he called him to the door and asked him to go with him. Harris refused. He then told him to run. Harris refused to do so, and begged him not to shoot. But the murderer, deaf to the entreaties of the victim, deliberately shot him three times—once in the eye, once under the eye, and then in the side of the head, either one of which would have proved fatal. He then returned to where Susan was, and asked her if she knew him. She replied she did not. He then said, "d—n you, I will kill you," placing his pistol to her head, under the ear, fired, the ball passing through and coming out on the opposite side. She immediately fell, and thinking her dead, he left for parts unknown, and up to this writing has not been heard from, though diligent search has been made for him.

Dr. Thomas M. Flandrau, of Rome, New York, writes to the Utica *Herald* as follows: "Mr. John Wilbrecht, a farmer residing five miles west of the village of Rome, a son and two daughters, all adults, have died since the 18th of December of trichiniasis. Five other members of his family and of his son-in-law, Mr. R. Friedel, are ill of the same disease, some of them in a very critical condition. A microscopical examination of the muscles of one of the deceased revealed the presence of myriads of trychina in active state. The little worms looked under the microscope like living, writhing snakes. The salt pork and sausages of which these families had eaten were full of trichina in the encysted state."

A new device for an endless rail for railroads is announced. The rail is composed of two bars, the ends of the one on the outside lapping at the middle of the one inside, and they are fastened to a chain, also a part of the invention, by an iron key which is inserted or withdrawn with ease, and the form of the bars is such that they can be turned, that the under side may be used. The whole seems simple and practicable, and we understand that the bars and chains are now manufactured, to a limited extent, to order.

The Boston *Post* says it was rigid party discipline that secured Sumner's election, and does not believe he received a vote from a man who announced his choice from personal preference.

Arkansas News.

W. D. Mayfield, of Helena, has become corresponding editor of the Arkansas *Baptist*.

The Little Rock Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution declaring that its members will employ no clerk, or other person, who frequents gambling houses or other places of bad repute.

Both Houses of the Assembly have passed a bill organizing a new county out of portions of Hot Springs, Saline and Jefferson to be called Grant, and the measure now awaits the signature of the Executive to become a law. The seat of justice of the county is to be called Sheridan.

The theater in Little Rock was reopened on Thursday night with the following company: Mr. J. H. Powell, Miss J. Powell Banker, Miss Edith Bulwer, Mrs. J. Nelson, Miss P. Clifford, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, Mr. W. M. Paul, Mr. W. J. Halpin, Mr. S. H. O'Keane, Mr. J. Nelson, Mr. S. M. Drake, Mr. Walt Fletcher, Mr. Justin Powell, John E. Durivage. Miss Alice Placide will be the first star.

A Mr. Beck, of Independence county, claims to have found the following dreadful document recently in his back yard:

"Bloody Den, 4th Watch, Last Moon.
"K† K†† K†††
"WARNING TO RADICALS.

"Prepare, and note the signals; the owls shall hoot them! Cowards and renegades to your holes! The avenger cometh!! The cyclops hath need of thee; the dark specter stands ready when the signal is sounded to snatch you like brands from the eternal burning; and by a ring in your nose lead you through the dead before that awful tribune of the Shiloh dead. Power has been given to judge the enemies of their country, and there will be thousands of phantom forms of living skeletons as witnesses against you, and then and there the terrible Ku-Klux sentence will be passed."

Mississippi News.

Mad dogs have appeared in Panola.

It is proposed to establish a cotton and woolen factory in Madison county, near Canton.

The regular term of the United States District Court (Judge Hill) commenced in Jackson on Monday last. A special term of the United States Circuit Court will also be held.

A wagon containing a family of negroes who were moving, was upset on the road near Dr. Wm. Reid's on Tuesday, and one of the little negro children instantly killed.—*Canton Mail*, 30th.

The Oxford *Falcon* says great excitement was produced in the southwestern portion of Lafayette county, last week, by the appearance of a mad dog in that neighborhood. Some forty dogs were bitten and four persons; the dog was finally killed and the bitten dogs have shared the same fate. The bitten persons have gone to Marshall county to procure the celebrated mad-stone applied to their wounds. That wonderful stone, in the hands of Dr. Milan, has performed many cures.

Another Woman Suffrage Amendment in Tennessee.

The following resolution was offered in the Senate, Saturday, by Senator Nelson, proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the State:

WHEREAS, Woman is the first and highest gift of God to man, and her sphere is one of nobility, dignity and humanity, and deserves to rank second to none, but equal to the first order of man before the laws and before the world as he is before God; and, whereas, justice is the highest expediency in reference to human liberties, and universal suffrage should be the inalienable right of every law-abiding individual capable of an independent national choice; and, whereas, woman, under our present code and laws, has but a partial protection in her rights and privileges as a citizen, being universally taxed on her money and real estate, without representation, held amenable to the laws, and is punished even unto death without a trial by her "peers," in the making and executing of which she has had no voice; and, whereas, it is the essence of national allegiance for every citizen to pay tribute for the maintenance of the government that gives him protection; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That this General Assembly proposes certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Tennessee, hereinafter mentioned, and the same to be referred to the General Assembly next to be chosen by the people:

1. That the word "male" in the constitution, in reference to the elective franchise, be stricken out, and the word "citizen" inserted, so that the right of suffrage shall vest in every citizen without regard to sex, being twenty-one years old, and a citizen of the United States, who are not otherwise disqualified.

2. That the assessing and levying poll and other taxes shall be equal and uniform upon all citizens irrespective of race, color or sex.

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For Rent--For 1869

A GOOD HOME
—AND—
75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc.; and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—then and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja9

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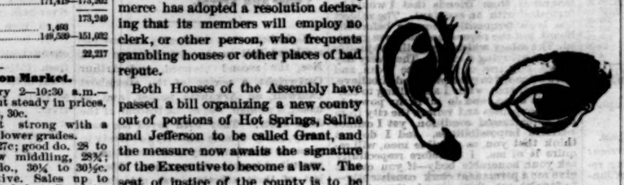

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For all the Diseases and Deformities to which they are subject, by

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Who is now Practicing at the PEABODY HOTEL, Memphis, Tenn., where he

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INSERTS ARTIFICIAL EYES

Without pain, to move and appear as the Natural Eye.

He has hundreds with him, and is prepared to suit all cases. He introduces artificial eardrums where the natural drum is perforated or destroyed. Discharges from the ear, and noise in the head—no matter what the cause may have been, or of how long standing—his remedies do not fail to cure. CATARRHAL affections and diseases of the throat he cures successfully. He applies electricity in many cases as an adjuvant; and his instruments for the application of this agent, and for examining the eye and ear, enable him to detect with accuracy the most obscure diseases, as well as to cure the same. Besides having twice the usual advantages in everything that pertains to the science of medicine, he does not look upon any one as a RIVAL, much less as an EQUAL, in curing diseases of the Ear and Eye. He has had the advantage of every civilized country to perfect himself in opthalmic and ear surgery; he has devoted his life and fortune to the Eye and Ear.

Dr. JONES' treatment is of a specific nature, and neither debilitating nor painful, and so far in advance of the science of the age, that he views the painful and severe remedies commonly used as both dangerous and barbarous in the extreme. He performs all kinds of operations without pain; Cross-eyes made straight, without the least danger, in two minutes; Cataracts operated for, Specks and Tumors removed, and everything pertaining to the Eye and Ear treated and operated for in the most skillful manner. Opthalmia, and every kind of Sore Eyes, Dr. J. cures with mild and pleasant remedies heretofore unknown.

Deafness Cured.

I have been hard of hearing fifteen years, with noise in my ears. I placed myself under Dr. Jones' treatment, who has entirely cured me. My age is sixty-seven years.

WM. FARLEIGH, Bradenburg, Ky.

Crossed Eyes Made Straight.

I was born with crooked eyes. I called on Dr. Jones three weeks ago, who has made my eyes perfectly straight, and benefitted my sight. My age is twenty-eight. I live at Whipporwill Station, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, Logan county, Ky.

JOHN C. CARR.

Blindness Cured.

Testimony of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., of New York City, now living in New Orleans:

Dr. Jones operated on my son's eyes for Congenital Cataract, removing the cataract and thereby restoring sight, so perfect that he can see the smallest letters, although his condition had been pronounced by other doctors hopeless. I would advise my afflicted friends in the South to be sure to avail themselves of Dr. Jones' skill, as he is an eminent physician and a first-class surgeon; and money will not tempt him to undertake a hopeless case.

J. H. HAMILTON.

New York, May 5, 1867.

Testimonial of Mr. Joseph Haag,

An old and respectable citizen of Kansas City, Mo., (manufacturer, etc.)

Our little daughter was afflicted with enlarged tonsils, spasms, internal fever, and other diseases which threatened her life continually. We had employed as many as forty different doctors, but they all failed. We took her to Dr. Jones two months ago, who relieved her at once and cured her entirely in three weeks. We feel indebted to Dr. Jones for saving her life, and deem him a thorough master physician and surgeon.

I have been blind with cataract in one of my eyes for six years. Dr. Jones operated upon it last March, and has perfectly restored my sight.

MRS. SCHEFFER,
Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

This lady is the wife of Theo. F. Scheffer, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg.

I have been hard of hearing, with singing, cracking, and all kind of noise in my head, for fifteen years. The skillful Dr. Jones has restored my hearing, and cured the noise and trouble in my head. I cheerfully recommend him to the afflicted as a gentleman who is master of his profession. My age is seventy-two years.

WM. P. BRADY,
Librarian State Senate.

Harrisburg, Pa., March, 1862.

I was afflicted with deafness, singing, roaring and whistling in my ears, which always became worse on taking cold. Our physicians could not cure me. I placed myself under Dr. Jones, of New York, who has perfectly restored my hearing, and cured the misery which I had in my head. I am seventy years old, and can now hear perfect. SAMUEL ROUSKULP,
Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. Rouskulp is a hat and fur merchant in Hagerstown.

Testimonials of some of the best Ladies and Gentlemen in St. Louis.

READ!

Dr. Jones straightened my wife's eyes and made them perfect. They were very crooked from infancy. H. COMPENS,
No. 361 North Ninth street.

St. Louis, July 5.

Mrs. GUYOTT, wife of a merchant on Twelfth and Carroll streets, St. Louis.

Dr. Jones cured my lady of neuralgia, and also inserted an artificial eye without pain, which moves an appears natural. She had been to England and France for the same purpose, but failed. I think Dr. Jones possesses advantages in his profession over any other physician in Europe or America.

JAMES GUYOTT.

☞ See Dr. JONES' letters on Catarrh and Consumption, in this and other papers, and read his circular.

If you are afflicted, go at once to Dr. JONES and get cured. HE EXAMINES FREE. His fees for treatment and operations vary from $30 to $1,000. His terms are cash.

In the future, Dr. JONES will practice at his Summer Home, (Lexington Palace,) Mansfield, Ohio, during the Summer.

☞ All letters must contain three red stamps.

Address Dr. J. A. JONES, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., until the 19th instant; after that, Mansfield, Ohio, or 16 Abingdon Place, New York City.

☞ Dr. JONES has had eleven years' practice in those specialties, not generally understood by the family physician; and his diplomas from the best medical colleges of Europe and America, are suspended in his office, open to the inspection of the interested.

☞ Remember,